



## LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD

# **Summary of Senate Committee Substitute for House Bill 1 2016–17 Biennium**

## **SENATE**

**SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

**PREPARED BY LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD STAFF**

**APRIL 2015**

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## INTRODUCTION

This Summary of the General Appropriations Bill publication provides an overview of the appropriations included in the General Appropriations Bill, otherwise known as the state budget. The version of the General Appropriations Bill that becomes law, after being passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, is referred to as the General Appropriations Act (GAA). This enacted legislation is the state's budget for a two-year period (biennium). The Legislative Budget Board staff provides a Summary of the General Appropriations Bill for each version of the bill as the budget deliberations unfold during the legislative session. The summary is not a reconciliation of each change in the General Appropriations Bill, but rather a high-level overview of major changes between the biennia and between iterations of the bill. It is a reference for legislators and other stakeholders as they work through budget deliberations.

The General Appropriations Bill is categorized into Articles that cover certain areas of state government. For example, Article I is General Government. Article II covers Health and Human Services, and Article III is Public and Higher Education. Six additional articles cover the other areas of government.

There are four methods of finance the Legislature uses to appropriate funds to state agencies and public institutions of higher education: General Revenue Funds, General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, Federal Funds, and Other Funds. **All Funds** is the summation of the methods of finance.

- **General Revenue Funds** constitute the non-dedicated portion of the General Revenue Fund, which is the state's primary operating fund. General Revenue Funds also include the Available School Fund, the State Instructional Materials Fund, and the Foundation School Fund.
- **General Revenue–Dedicated Funds** include more than 200 accounts within the General Revenue Fund that are dedicated for specific purposes by statute or the funds-consolidation process. For example, Trauma Facility and EMS Account Number 5111 is funded through deposits collected in the Driver Responsibility Program or state traffic fines related to traffic offense convictions. The revenues are statutorily dedicated to the Department of State Health Services to provide funding for designated trauma facilities, county and regional emergency medical services, trauma-care systems, and for qualified provider and hospital payments in Medicaid, and to the Higher Education Coordinating Board for graduate medical education and nursing education programs.
- **Federal Funds** include grants, allocations, payments or reimbursements received from the federal government by state agencies and institutions. The largest portion of Federal Funding appropriations are for the Medicaid program in Article II. Other examples of Federal Funds appropriations include the Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies, National School Lunch Program, Transportation Grants and National Highway System Funding, Special Education Basic State Grants, and the Children's Health Insurance Program.
- **Other Funds** consist of any funds not included in the General Revenue Fund (dedicated or not) or Federal Funds. Examples of Other Funds include the State Highway Fund, the Texas Mobility Fund, the Property Tax Relief Fund, the Economic Stabilization Fund, trust funds, bond proceeds, and interagency contracts.

The Introduction chapter of the Summary provides an overview of the General Appropriations Bill. **Figures 1** through **10** provide the total appropriations for the 2016–17 biennium by each method of finance for each article in the bill compared to the 2014–15 biennium expenditure/budgeted level of funding. The chapter includes highlights of major funding items or significant policy or fiscal issues across the state, and examples of factors affecting the state budget, including budget drivers such as correctional population or public school daily attendance.

The Introduction chapter also provides additional context for understanding the General Appropriations Bill, including trends in state government expenditures, an explanation of constitutional spending limits, insights into the Economic Stabilization Fund (i.e., Rainy Day Fund), and the Texas Economic Outlook.

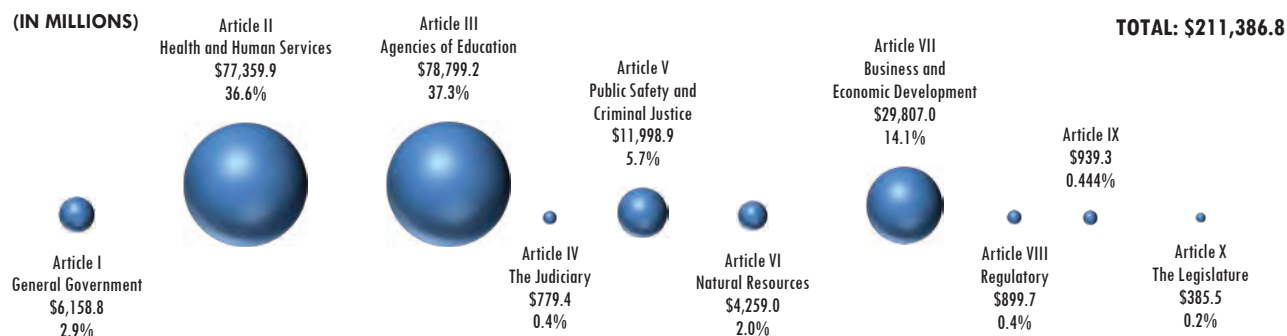
Following the Introduction chapter are article-specific chapters. Each article chapter provides an overview of the total article appropriations by agency or institution, including estimated and budgeted expenditures for the current biennium (2014–15),

the funding levels for the biennium in the 2016–17 General Appropriations Bill, full-time-equivalent positions for the article, and other significant fiscal issues. Some chapters will also include additional detail at the agency level.

Finally, the Summary includes two appendices. **Appendix A** provides a reader's guide to the General Appropriations Bill so that first time users can better understand how to make sense of the budget structure, performance measures, and riders. **Appendix B** provides a comparison point between versions of the General Appropriations Bill as the Legislature progresses through the budget deliberations. This comparison allows readers to identify differences between chamber bills, or a specific chamber's changes.

## FUNDING BY ARTICLE

**FIGURE 1**  
**FUNDING BY ARTICLE, ALL FUNDS**



NOTE: Object size is proportional to the percentage of recommended All Funds appropriations for all articles.  
SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE 2**  
**FUNDING BY ARTICLE, ALL FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)

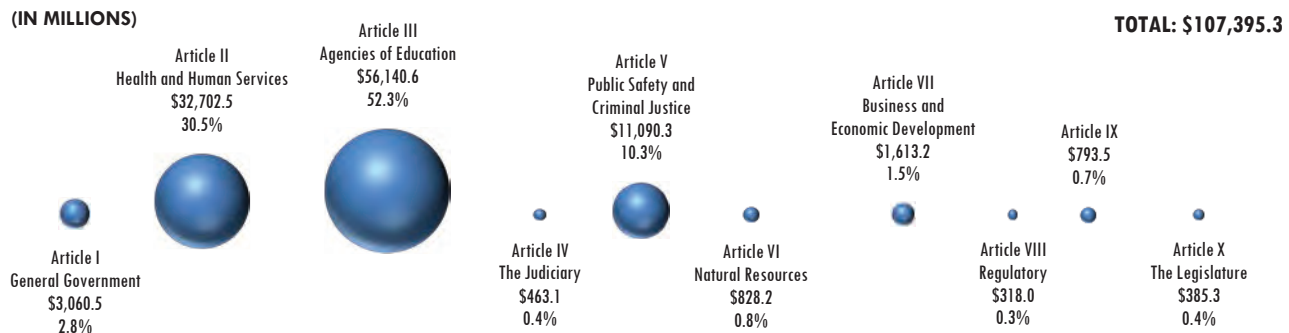
ALL FUNCTIONS	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Article I – General Government	\$5,218.8	\$6,158.8	\$940.0	18.0%
Article II – Health and Human Services	\$74,513.4	\$77,359.9	\$2,846.6	3.8%
Article III – Agencies of Education	\$73,941.8	\$78,799.2	\$4,857.3	6.6%
<i>Public Education</i>	\$55,403.8	\$58,987.3	\$3,583.6	6.5%
<i>Higher Education</i>	\$18,538.1	\$19,811.8	\$1,273.8	6.9%
Article IV – The Judiciary	\$764.0	\$779.4	\$15.4	2.0%
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$11,765.2	\$11,998.9	\$233.7	2.0%
Article VI – Natural Resources	\$6,931.1	\$4,259.0	(\$2,672.1)	(38.6%)
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	\$27,447.6	\$29,807.0	\$2,359.5	8.6%
Article VIII – Regulatory	\$1,127.3	\$899.7	(\$227.5)	(20.2%)
Article IX – General Provisions	\$0.0	\$939.3	\$939.3	N/A
Article X – The Legislature	\$374.0	\$385.5	\$11.5	3.1%
<b>Total, All Articles</b>	<b>\$202,083.1</b>	<b>\$211,386.8</b>	<b>\$9,303.7</b>	<b>4.6%</b>

NOTES:

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Excludes Interagency Contracts.
- (3) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE 3**  
**FUNDING BY ARTICLE, GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS**



NOTE: Object size is proportional to the percentage of recommended General Revenue Funds appropriations for all articles.  
SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE 4**  
**FUNDING BY ARTICLE, GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)

ALL FUNCTIONS	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Article I – General Government	\$2,731.6	\$3,060.5	\$328.8	12.0%
Article II – Health and Human Services	\$29,789.9	\$32,702.5	2,912.7	9.8%
Article III – Agencies of Education	\$50,674.6	\$56,140.6	5,466.0	10.8%
<i>Public Education</i>	\$37,421.7	\$41,598.9	4,177.2	11.2%
<i>Higher Education</i>	\$13,253.0	\$14,541.8	1,288.8	9.7%
Article IV – The Judiciary	\$446.8	\$463.1	16.3	3.6%
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$9,220.8	\$11,090.3	1,869.6	20.3%
Article VI – Natural Resources	\$714.8	\$828.2	113.4	15.9%
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	\$932.9	\$1,613.2	680.3	72.9%
Article VIII – Regulatory	\$279.2	\$318.0	38.8	13.9%
Article IX – General Provisions	\$0.0	\$793.5	793.5	N/A
Article X – The Legislature	\$373.9	\$385.3	11.4	3.1%
<b>Total, All Articles</b>	<b>\$95,164.5</b>	<b>\$107,395.3</b>	<b>\$12,230.8</b>	<b>12.9%</b>

NOTES:

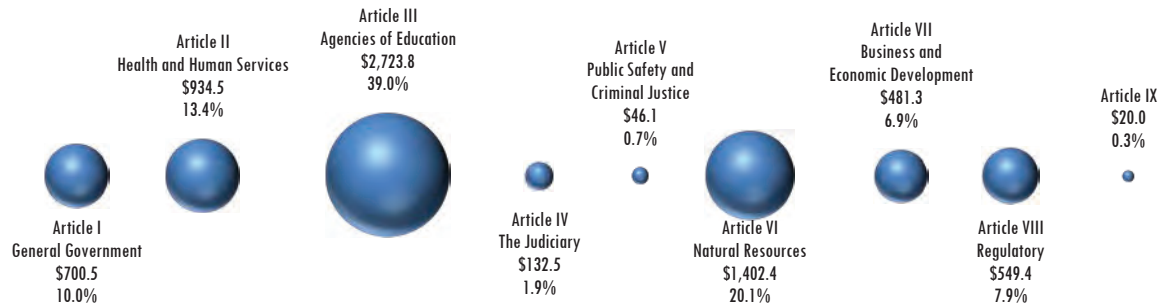
- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.



**FIGURE 5**  
**FUNDING BY ARTICLE, GENERAL REVENUE—DEDICATED FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)

**TOTAL: \$6,990.5**

NOTE: Object size is proportional to the percentage of recommended General Revenue—Dedicated Funds appropriations for all articles.  
SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE 6**  
**FUNDING BY ARTICLE, GENERAL REVENUE—DEDICATED FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)

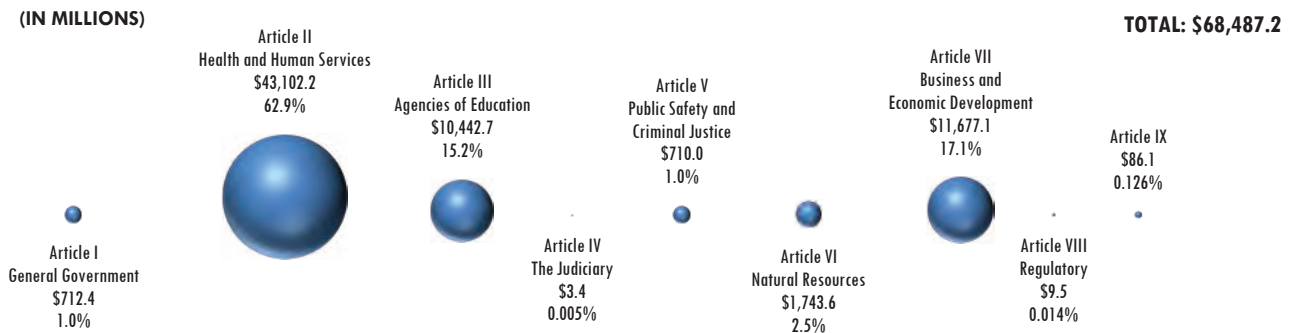
ALL FUNCTIONS	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Article I – General Government	\$865.7	\$700.5	(\$165.2)	(19.1%)
Article II – Health and Human Services	\$1,191.5	\$934.5	(\$256.9)	(21.6%)
Article III – Agencies of Education	\$2,676.1	\$2,723.8	\$47.7	1.8%
<i>Public Education</i>	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.0	0.0%
<i>Higher Education</i>	\$2,676.1	\$2,723.8	\$47.7	1.8%
Article IV – The Judiciary	\$133.5	\$132.5	(\$1.0)	(0.7%)
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$24.0	\$46.1	\$22.1	91.8%
Article VI – Natural Resources	\$1,210.1	\$1,402.4	\$192.3	15.9%
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	\$463.4	\$481.3	\$17.9	3.9%
Article VIII – Regulatory	\$789.2	\$549.4	(\$239.8)	(30.4%)
Article IX – General Provisions	\$0.0	\$20.0	\$20.0	N/A
Article X – The Legislature	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
<b>Total, All Articles</b>	<b>\$7,353.5</b>	<b>\$6,990.5</b>	<b>(\$363.0)</b>	<b>(4.9%)</b>

NOTES:

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE 7**  
**FUNDING BY ARTICLE, FEDERAL FUNDS**



NOTE: Object size is proportional to the percentage of recommended Federal Funds appropriations for all articles.  
SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE 8**  
**FUNDING BY ARTICLE, FEDERAL FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)

ALL FUNCTIONS	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Article I – General Government	\$662.8	\$712.4	\$49.7	7.5%
Article II – Health and Human Services	\$42,858.4	\$43,102.2	\$243.8	0.6%
Article III – Agencies of Education	\$10,034.1	\$10,442.7	\$408.6	4.1%
<i>Public Education</i>	\$9,759.1	\$10,172.7	\$413.5	4.2%
<i>Higher Education</i>	\$275.0	\$270.0	(\$5.0)	(1.8%)
Article IV – The Judiciary	\$3.8	\$3.4	(\$0.3)	(9.0%)
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$1,120.7	\$710.0	(\$410.7)	(36.6%)
Article VI – Natural Resources	\$2,656.2	\$1,743.6	(\$912.6)	(34.4%)
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	\$11,102.3	\$11,677.1	\$574.9	5.2%
Article VIII – Regulatory	\$13.2	\$9.5	(\$3.6)	(27.4%)
Article IX – General Provisions	\$0.0	\$86.1	\$86.1	N/A
Article X – The Legislature	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
<b>Total, All Articles</b>	<b>\$68,451.4</b>	<b>\$68,487.2</b>	<b>\$35.8</b>	<b>0.1%</b>

NOTES:

(1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.

(2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE 9**  
**FUNDING BY ARTICLE, OTHER FUNDS**



NOTE: Object size is proportional to the percentage of recommended Other Funds appropriations for all articles.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE 10**  
**FUNDING BY ARTICLE, OTHER FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)

ALL FUNCTIONS	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Article I – General Government	\$958.7	\$1,685.3	\$726.7	75.8%
Article II – Health and Human Services	\$673.6	\$620.6	(\$53.0)	(7.9%)
Article III – Agencies of Education	\$10,556.9	\$9,492.0	(\$1,065.0)	(10.1%)
<i>Public Education</i>	\$8,222.9	\$7,215.7	(\$1,007.2)	(12.2%)
<i>Higher Education</i>	\$2,334.0	\$2,276.3	(\$57.8)	(2.5%)
Article IV – The Judiciary	\$179.9	\$180.3	\$0.4	0.2%
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$1,399.7	\$152.5	(\$1,247.2)	(89.1%)
Article VI – Natural Resources	\$2,350.0	\$284.8	(\$2,065.2)	(87.9%)
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	\$14,949.1	\$16,035.5	\$1,086.4	7.3%
Article VIII – Regulatory	\$45.7	\$22.8	(\$22.9)	(50.1%)
Article IX – General Provisions	\$0.0	\$39.8	\$39.8	NA
Article X – The Legislature	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$0.1	64.4%
<b>Total, All Articles</b>	<b>\$31,113.8</b>	<b>\$28,513.8</b>	<b>(\$2,599.9)</b>	<b>(8.4%)</b>

NOTES:

(1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.

(2) Excludes Interagency Contracts.

(3) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 1

For the 2016–17 biennium, funding includes the following key budget items:

### FOUNDATION SCHOOL PROGRAM

- \$35.9 billion in General Revenue Funds and \$42.8 billion in All Funds is provided for state aid to school districts and charter schools through the Foundation School Program (FSP) system. This represents a net General Revenue increase of \$4.2 billion, which reflects the addition of \$4.5 billion contingent on tax relief provisions and \$1.5 billion in increased FSP entitlement (both described below), partially offset by a decrease of \$1.8 billion in the state cost of funding current law obligations, primarily due to property value growth.
- General Revenue funding for the FSP is increased by \$1.5 billion over what is estimated to be required to fund the current law FSP entitlement, including \$1.2 billion related to an increase in the basic allotment, \$200 million contingent on legislation that equalizes within the school finance formulas the treatment of similar tax effort across school districts, \$55.5 million for the Instructional Facilities Allotment to provide tax relief for property-poor districts issuing bonds for local facility needs, and \$47.5 million for the New Instructional Facilities Allotment to provide start up funds for new district and charter school campuses.
- Major FSP cost drivers include the following: (1) projected enrollment growth of 83,000 to 85,000 students in average daily attendance annually (1.7 percent) at an estimated cost of \$2.5 billion for the biennium; (2) approximately \$4.5 billion in reductions to state obligations resulting from projections of strong growth in property values; and (3) approximately \$1.4 billion in increased formula costs, largely offset by recapture payments and other revenue.

### TAX RELIEF PROVISIONS

- As noted above in the Foundation School Program discussion, General Revenue funding for the FSP is increased by \$4.5 billion in the 2016–17 biennium, contingent on two separate tax relief provisions: (1) \$2.15 billion is contingent on the enactment of legislation that would provide an equivalent amount of school district property tax relief; and (2) \$2.35 billion is contingent on franchise tax reform resulting in equivalent savings and a corresponding reduction to the Property Tax Relief Fund. These amounts would be provided to school districts to hold them harmless for the lost tax revenue resulting from such legislation.

### MEDICAID

- \$62.1 billion in All Funds, including \$25.6 billion in General Revenue Funds and \$0.1 billion in General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, is provided for the Texas Medicaid program. This is an increase of \$3.1 billion in All Funds, including \$2.6 billion in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds. Approximately \$1.7 billion in General Revenue Funds is provided for items including projected caseload growth, including the transition of certain children from CHIP to Medicaid; maintaining fiscal year 2015 average costs for most programs, including fiscal year 2015 rate increases; replacing \$0.3 billion in Interagency Contracts with General Revenue Funds; and full biennial funding of the Community First Choice program. This increase is offset by a reduction of \$0.3 billion in General Revenue Funds from not continuing state funding for the non-federal portion of the Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) program in the 2016–17 biennium.
- A less favorable Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) results in a higher proportion of the program being funded with General Revenue Funds (an estimated increase of \$747.2 million) with the net loss of specific enhanced federal funds matching rates further increasing the proportion of the program funded with General Revenue Funds (an increase of \$107.6 million). These increases are offset by a reduction to the proportion of the program funded with General Revenue Funds (a decrease of \$319.9 million) related to a 23 percentage point increase to the Enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (EFMAP), which applies to certain children in Medicaid previously receiving services through CHIP.

- \$1.6 billion in All Funds, including \$695.6 million in General Revenue Funds, is provided to fully fund projected increases in cost due to medical inflation, higher utilization, or increased acuity. \$575.6 million in All Funds including \$241.7 million in General Revenue Funds, is provided to reimburse Medicaid managed care organizations for the cost of the Affordable Care Act Health Insurance Providers Fee and associated federal income tax. \$313.3 million in All Funds, including \$122.4 million in General Revenue Funds is provided to fund an additional 6,586 long-term-care waiver clients by the end of fiscal year 2017. Funding levels also reflect a reduction of \$869.6 million in All Funds, including \$373.0 million in General Revenue Funds, for cost-containment initiatives.

## TRANSPORTATION

- \$24.5 billion in All Funds is provided for all functions of the Department of Transportation; this includes an increase in State Highway Funds (Other Funds) made available from the discontinuation of \$1.3 billion in State Highway Fund appropriations to agencies other than the Department of Transportation, the inclusion of \$2.4 billion in funding from oil and natural gas tax-related transfers to the State Highway Fund as approved by voters in November 2014 (Proposition 1 2014), and an additional \$1.2 billion to address transportation needs contingent upon the enactment of legislation making a one-time allocation of motor vehicle sales tax revenue to the State Highway Fund. The net agency increase of \$1.3 billion is the result of the increases referenced above and of declines in bond proceeds as well as in other revenue sources.
- \$20.9 billion in All Funds is provided for transportation planning and design, right-of-way acquisition, construction, and maintenance and preservation (an increase of \$0.9 billion in All Funds), including \$2.4 billion from estimated oil and natural gas tax-related transfers to the State Highway Fund (Proposition 1 2014) that is included in the following program allocations. The All Funds amount includes \$10.4 billion for maintenance and preservation of the existing transportation system (an increase of \$1.1 billion); \$6.2 billion for construction and highway improvements (a decrease of \$1.5 billion); \$1.9 billion for transportation system planning, design, and management (an increase of \$0.2 billion); \$1.1 billion for right-of-way acquisition (a decrease of \$0.1 billion); and an additional \$1.2 billion to address the state's transportation needs, contingent upon the enactment of legislation making a one-time allocation of a portion of motor vehicle sales tax revenue to the State Highway Fund.
- \$2.4 billion in All Funds is provided for debt service payments and other financing costs, including \$1.6 billion in Other Funds from the State Highway Fund and Texas Mobility Fund, \$700.9 million in General Revenue Funds (an increase of \$386.5 million), and \$125.7 million in Federal Funds from Build America Bond interest payment subsidies.

## MENTAL HEALTH

- Behavioral health and substance abuse services in the 2016–17 biennium are provided \$3.7 billion in All Funds, including \$2.8 billion in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, an increase of \$249.1 million in All Funds. These appropriations are distributed across 17 agencies in five articles. Funding for inpatient client services includes state hospital information technology improvements, building repairs and inflation-related cost increases, in addition to contracted community hospital beds. Funding for outpatient services includes programs for adults and children, Preadmission Screening and Resident Review, transition support for patients moving from hospitals to the community, and crisis and suicide prevention services provided through the local mental health authorities. Additional funding supports services for adults who are on existing and projected waiting lists, development and expansion of recovery-focused clubhouses, mental health care services and substance abuse treatment for incarcerated offenders, mental health care services for veterans, and residential treatment slots for Department of Family and Protective Services clients who are at risk of parental relinquishment. Funding assumes discontinuation of NorthSTAR in January 2017.

## HIGHER EDUCATION FORMULA FUNDING

- Higher Education formulas are supported by \$7.1 billion in General Revenue Funds and \$1.3 billion in General Revenue–Dedicated Funds. Included in this amount are an increase of \$371.8 million in General Revenue Funds and an increase of \$53.4 million in statutory tuition in General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, and an increase of \$10.0 million

in General Revenue–Dedicated Account 5111. The increase in formula appropriations reflects both the funding of enrollment growth, as well as increasing rates in the formulas.

- Formula amounts for 2016–17 increase the General Academic Institutions (GAIs) Instruction and Operations (I&O) formula rate from \$54.86 per weighted semester credit hour in 2014–15 to \$56.29 in 2016–17. Formula appropriations also increase the Lamar State Colleges (Lamars) I&O Formula rate from \$3.44 to \$3.59 per contact hour, and increase the returned value percentage from 32.6 percent to 34.5 percent in the Texas State Technical College (TSTC) I&O Formula. Formula amounts for the Infrastructure Formula for the GAIs, Lamars and TSTCs increase the 2014–15 rate of \$5.56 per predicted square foot to \$5.72 per predicted square foot.
- Formula amounts for the 2016–17 Health Related Institutions (HRIs) I&O Formula increase the rate from \$9,527 per full time student equivalent (FTSE) to \$9,711 per FTSE. Formula appropriations increase the Infrastructure rate to \$6.75 per predicted square foot for all health related institutions except The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center and The University of Texas Health Science Center at Tyler, and \$6.20 for those two institutions. This is an increase from the 2014–15 rates of \$6.63 and \$6.09, respectively. Formula amounts increase the Research Enhancement formula rate to 1.26 percent plus the base rate of \$1.4 million, an increase from the 2014–15 rate of 1.22 percent plus the base rate of \$1.4 million. Formula appropriations increase the Graduate Medical Education formula rate from \$5,122 to \$6,264 per resident. Finally, formula amounts for the two mission specific formulas increase the Cancer Center Operations formula and the Chest Disease Center Operations formula by 5.9 percent from the 2014–15 funding levels.
- Formula appropriations for the Public Community and Junior Colleges maintain the 2014–15 rates for core operations funding and success point funding, increase the rate for contact hour funding, and do not maintain the percentage split for formula funding at 90 percent for contact hour funding and 10 percent for success point funding. Formula amounts increase the contact hour rate from \$2.65 to \$2.68.

## **ADULT INCARCERATION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

- \$6.5 billion in All Funds, including \$6.3 billion in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, is provided for the incarceration, probation and parole of adult offenders in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice which includes housing, security, classification, food and necessities, healthcare, and treatment services. General Revenue Funds are increased by \$198.4 million for the 2016–17 biennium and include an \$18.1 million increase for Contract Prisons and Private State Jails for contract per diem increases and an increase of \$50.5 million for Correctional Managed Health Care. Funding for Correctional Managed Health Care for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$1.0 billion.

## **JUVENILE JUSTICE**

- \$628.4 million in All Funds and \$581.8 million in General Revenue Funds is provided to the Juvenile Justice Department for juvenile justice services. In lieu of appropriations across the current goals, objectives, and strategies of the agency, the Senate Committee Substitute for House Bill 1 provides a block funding rider appropriation for the administration and operations of TJJD. Funding levels represent an All Funds reduction of \$20.8 million from the 2014–15 biennium, primarily the result of General Revenue Fund reductions related to declining juvenile populations, and a reduction in General Obligation bond proceeds. Juvenile populations are expected to continue to decline, but at a slower rate than in the previous two biennia.

## **BORDER SECURITY**

- Border security funding is provided across several agencies, totaling \$811.0 million in General Revenue-Related Funds for the 2016–17 biennium. Of this amount, \$753.0 million is appropriated to the Department of Public Safety (DPS), with \$493.1 million in Goal B, Secure Border Region, and an additional \$260.0 million in border security-related funding in other goals of the agency. Combined with border-related Federal Funds at DPS and General Revenue Funds

appropriated to the Trusteed Programs Within the Office of the Governor, the Parks and Wildlife Department, and other agencies, the All Funds total for border security funding in the bill is \$850.6 million for the 2016–17 biennium.

## **FACILITIES**

- Funding includes \$470.0 million in All Funds (\$440.8 million General Revenue) that would be transferred to the deferred maintenance fund, contingent on passage of legislation, for deferred maintenance projects at state buildings under the purview of the Facilities Commission (\$255.0 million), Military Department (\$48.8 million), Department of Criminal Justice (\$69.2 million) and Parks and Wildlife (\$97.0 million). Funding is also identified for deferred maintenance projects at the Department of Public Safety (\$21.0 million) and Department of Transportation (\$200.0 million).
- Funding includes \$38.6 million in General Revenue for miscellaneous facilities needs including maintenance for the Capitol, Capitol Visitor Center and State History Museum at the Preservation Board (\$15.0 million); courthouse preservation grants (\$10.0 million) and building repairs at multiple historic sites at the Historical Commission (\$5.1 million); maintenance and repair at Howard College (\$2.0 million); and grants for capital improvements at the Parks and Wildlife Department (\$6.5 million).
- Funding also includes \$825.7 million in Revenue Bond Proceeds and \$13.1 million in General Revenue for the related debt service at the Facilities Commission to construct several new facilities including: utility infrastructure and two buildings in the Capitol Complex; a facility in the North Austin Complex; and acquisition and construction of a new headquarters for Department of Motor Vehicles.

## **TEXAS GUARANTEED TUITION PLAN**

- Funding provides \$296.9 million in General Revenue Funds to pay off half of the projected unfunded liability (\$593.7 million) of the Texas Guaranteed Tuition Plan, also known as the Texas Tomorrow Fund, which is the state's original prepaid tuition plan backed by the full faith and credit of the state.

## **TEACHER RETIREMENT AND HEALTH BENEFITS**

- \$3.6 billion in All Funds is provided for the state contribution to retirement benefits of the Teacher Retirement System (TRS), including \$3.5 billion in General Revenue Funds, \$94.2 million in General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, and \$6.8 million in Other Funds (Teacher Retirement System Pension Trust Fund Account No. 960). Funding reflects a state contribution rate of 6.8 percent of employee payroll in each year of the 2016–17 biennium. Based on payroll trend data, an assumed annual payroll growth is included in each year of the biennium at a rate of 2.0 percent for public education and 4.0 percent for higher education.
- Retiree health insurance funding includes \$562.2 million in General Revenue Funds, which provides a statutorily required state contribution to TRS-Care of 1.0 percent of public education payroll.

## **STATE EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT**

- Funding for state contributions to the Employees Retirement System retirement program reflects an increase of \$269.8 million in All Funds (\$239.0 million in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds) for state employees' retirement benefits. Funding provides for a 9.5 percent state contribution rate each fiscal year of the 2016–17 biennium. Funding also provides for biennialization of the fiscal year 2015 statewide salary increase, 0.5 percent annual payroll growth for state employees as well as FTE increases at certain state agencies. Funding also continues the additional retirement contribution from all general state agencies of 0.5 percent of the total base wages and salaries for each eligible employee for a total combined state contribution rate of 10.0 percent.
- Contingent on enactment of Senate Bill 1941, or similar legislation related to addressing certain pension-related needs for the Employees Retirement System, Article IX, General Provisions, of the General Appropriations Bill would provide



\$390.2 million in All Funds (\$295.0 million in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds) to the Employees Retirement System to implement the provisions of the legislation.

### **SCHEDULE C ADJUSTMENT AND CORRECTIONAL OFFICER PAY INCREASE**

- Funding for the Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) in Article V of the General Appropriations Bill includes \$88.9 million in General Revenue to provide a 2.5 percent pay raise in fiscal year 2016 and an additional 2.5 percent pay raise in fiscal year 2017 for TDCJ correctional and parole officers. Funding also provides \$13.9 million in General Revenue for related benefits at the Employees Retirement System and the Social Security employer contribution at the Comptroller of Public Accounts.
- Article IX, General Provisions, of the General Appropriations Bill includes \$1.7 million in All Funds to provide pay increases and related benefits to certain positions in Salary Schedule C to address salary compression. Funding provides \$1.5 million in All Funds for salary increases at the Alcoholic Beverage Commission, the Department of Criminal Justice, the Department of Public Safety, and the Parks and Wildlife Department. Funding also provides \$0.2 million in All Funds for related benefits at the Employees Retirement System and the Social Security employer contribution at the Comptroller of Public Accounts.
- The Schedule C funding allows for salary increases for approximately 135 captains, game wardens, and related positions at the respective agencies for individuals who have at least 8 years of service. Salary increases range from \$1,367 to \$7,223 annually, or 2.5 percent to 7.4 percent, corresponding with the employee's length of service.

### **HEALTH BENEFITS**

- \$3.7 billion in All Funds (\$2.6 billion in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds) is provided for the state contribution for group insurance benefits for general state employees, retirees, and their dependents. The funding reflects an increase of \$602.3 million in All Funds (\$600.7 million in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds), which provides for a 7.19 percent increase in the state contribution for fiscal year 2016 and a 7.17 percent increase in the state contribution for fiscal year 2017. These increases fund an annual benefit cost trend of 7.0 percent, when combined with spend down of approximately \$231.0 million from the contingency reserve fund, leaving an estimated \$100.0 million in the fund for the 2016–17 biennium. Amounts also reflect an annual state employee retirement rate of 5.0 percent and FTE changes at certain state agencies.

### **SOCIAL SECURITY**

- \$1.6 billion in All Funds (\$1.3 billion in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds) is provided for the state contribution for Social Security payroll taxes. Funding is sufficient to provide the 6.2 percent Social Security employer contribution and the 1.45 percent Medicare employer contribution. Funding also provides for biennialization of the fiscal year 2015 statewide salary increase, 0.5 percent annual payroll growth for state employees and 4.0 percent annual payroll growth for higher education employees, as well as FTE increases at certain state agencies.

### **FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS**

- Funding provides for 216,170.5 full-time-equivalent (FTE) positions in fiscal year 2016, and 216,393.2 in fiscal year 2017. The number of FTE positions in fiscal year 2017 is a decrease of 1,896.7 FTEs from fiscal year 2015 budgeted levels. The decrease is primarily related to a reduction of FTE caps for institutions of higher education to align with the lower of fiscal year 2014 actual FTE levels or institutions' requested caps.

### **DEBT SERVICE**

- The 2016–17 biennium fully funds debt service and totals \$4.2 billion in All Funds. This increase of \$593.2 million, or 16.4 percent from the 2014–15 biennium, consists of \$2.0 billion for fiscal year 2016 and \$2.2 billion for fiscal year 2017. Funding provides for debt service for General Obligation and revenue debt issued or expected to be issued by



the Texas Public Finance Authority, the Water Development Board, and the Department of Transportation. Funding provides for reimbursement of debt service payments for tuition revenue bonds issued by institutions of higher education. Special Provisions relating only to State Agencies of Higher Education includes an additional \$240.0 million in General Revenue appropriations contingent on legislation authorizing new revenue bonds for capital projects at various institutions of higher education.

- Funding includes \$13.1 million in General Revenue for issuance of new revenue debt (\$825.7 million) by the Texas Public Finance Authority for new state owned buildings and parking structures under the purview of the Facilities Commission; and \$6.0 million in General Revenue for issuance of new general obligation debt (\$50.0 million) at the Water Development Board for grants to economically distressed areas.

## GENERAL REVENUE–DEDICATED FUNDS

- A total of \$7.0 billion is provided in General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, a decrease of \$0.4 billion, or 4.9 percent, from the 2014–15 biennial level.
- The bill includes \$467.0 million in appropriations from General Revenue–Dedicated account balances.
- Since 1991, unappropriated General Revenue–Dedicated account balances have been counted as available for certification of General Revenue Funds appropriations. In the 2015 *Biennial Revenue Estimate*, the Comptroller of Public Accounts (CPA) estimates that the 2015 ending balance in General Revenue–Dedicated accounts available for certification will be \$4.4 billion, increasing to an estimated \$4.8 billion by 2017.
- Based on the CPA's *Biennial Revenue Estimate* and appropriations in this bill, the amount of General Revenue–Dedicated account balances available for certification would decrease from \$4.8 billion to an estimated \$4.5 billion, pending final review by the Comptroller. This decrease is due to appropriations from General Revenue–Dedicated balances which are partially offset by revenue collections in excess of appropriations for other General Revenue–Dedicated accounts. Appropriation increases in this bill include \$164.3 million to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality for air quality programs.
- Pursuant to the process set out in House Bill 7, Eighty-third Legislature, Regular Session, the Legislative Budget Board identified \$1.5 billion in options to further reduce reliance on General Revenue–Dedicated account balances for certification, which are included in a special report to the Eighty-fourth Legislature titled *Further Reduce Reliance on General Revenue–Dedicated Accounts for Certification of the State Budget* (February 2015).

## ECONOMIC STABILIZATION FUND

- No appropriations from the Economic Stabilization Fund (ESF) are included in the 2016–17 biennium. The balance of the fund is estimated to be \$11.1 billion at the end of fiscal year 2017.

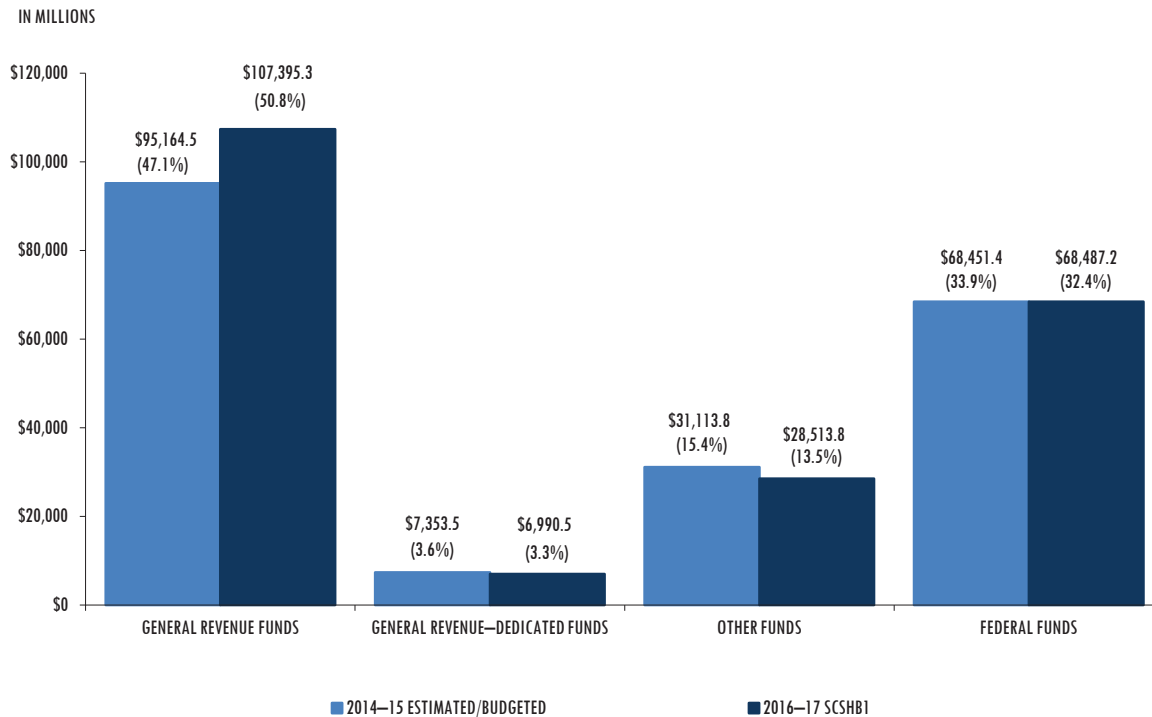
## STRATEGIC FISCAL REVIEW

- Seventeen state entities are subject to the Strategic Fiscal Review (SFR) in preparation for the Eighty-fourth Legislature. Agencies subject to the review are noted as such in this summary. The SFR provides an in-depth analysis of the selected state agency programs as well as their relationship to the agency's mission and statutes. Analysis that is the result of this review by the staff of the Legislative Budget Board was made available to the members of the Eighty-fourth Legislature to aid in their budget and policy deliberations.

## BIENNIAL COMPARISON BY FUND SOURCE

**Figure 11** compares biennial amounts for each of the four fund sources, or Methods of Finance, in the state budget. Estimated/budgeted amounts for the 2014–15 biennium refer to agency estimated expenditures in 2014 and agency budgeted amounts in 2015. Funding refers to biennial amounts contained in this summary’s version of the 2016–17 General Appropriations Bill. Percentage amounts in each column reflect the percentage of the entire biennial budget represented by that fund source.

**FIGURE 11**  
**BIENNIAL COMPARISON BY FUND SOURCE BETWEEN 2014–15 ESTIMATED/BUDGETED AND 2016–17 SENATE COMMITTEE**  
**SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 1**



SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

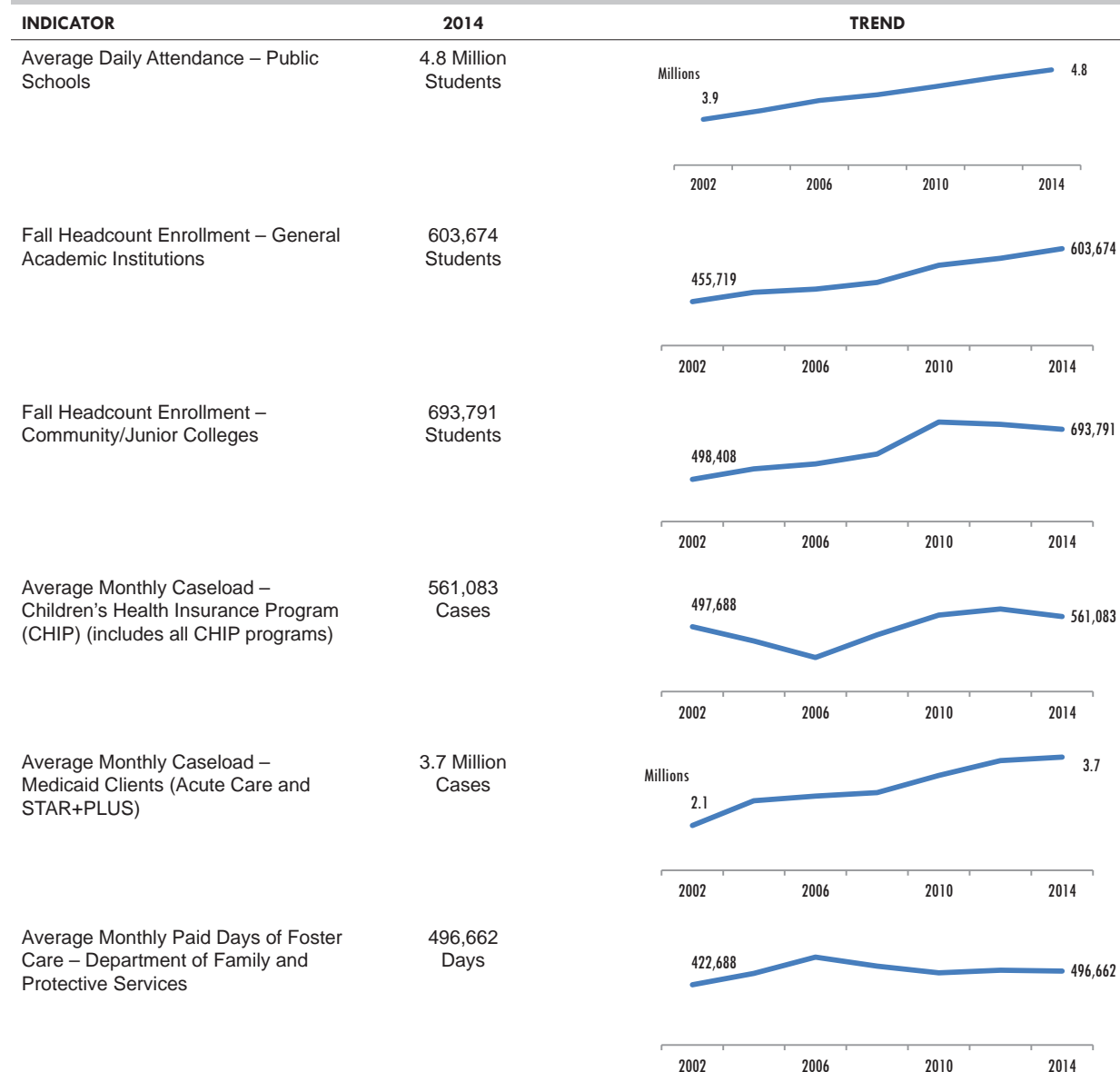
## FACTORS AFFECTING THE STATE BUDGET

Significant factors affecting the state budget can be divided into two categories: changes in the population served, and the cost of that service. Population based budget drivers include Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), and nursing home clients, public and higher education enrollment, adult and juvenile institutional and probation populations, and retirement system enrollment.

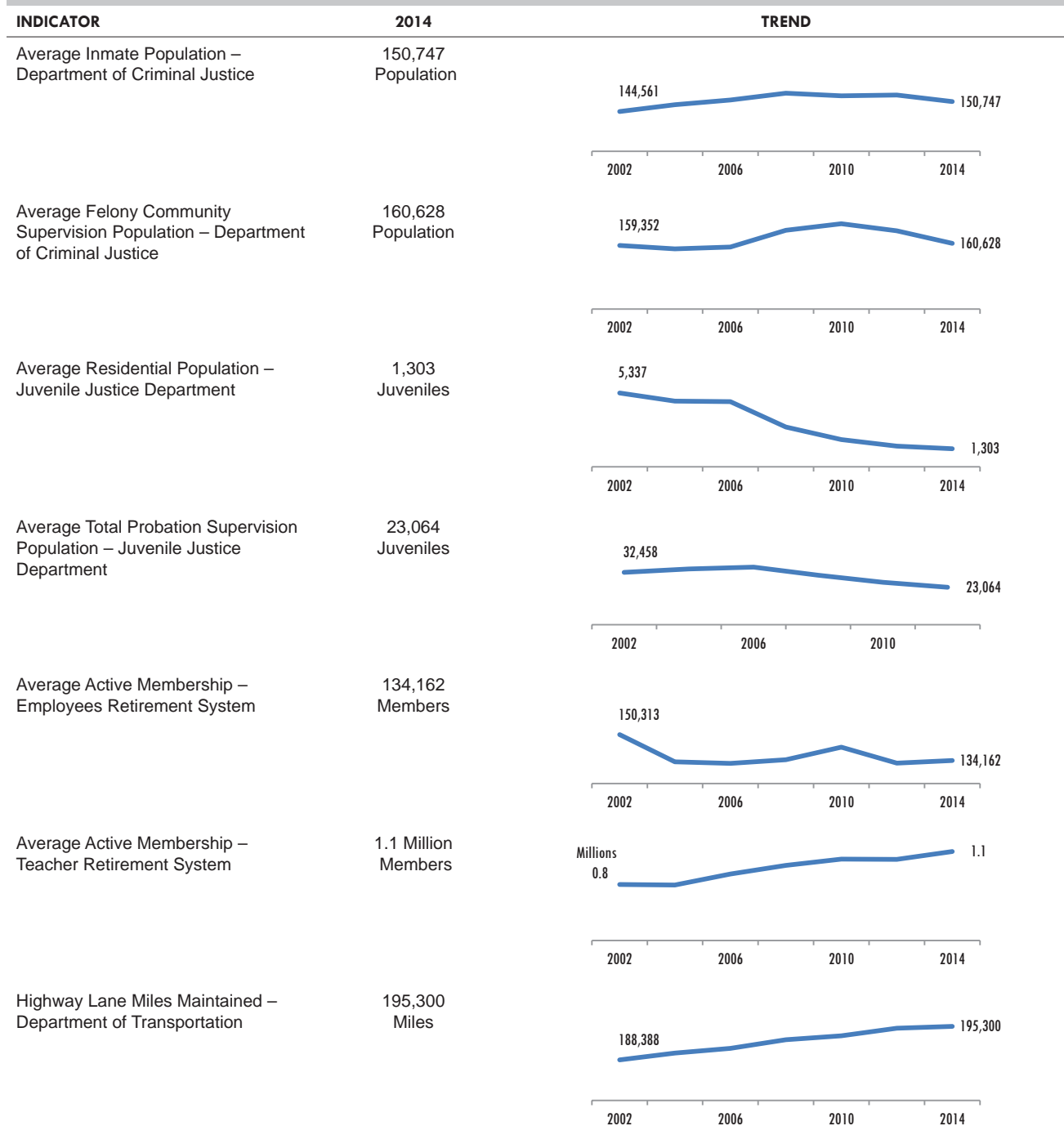
Population change is one element that helps explain the growth in the budget. Cost-related factors can have an equal or greater effect on growth. For example, medical inflation impacts not only Medicaid, CHIP and nursing facility costs, but also inmate health care costs and state employee and teacher health care costs. Statutory requirements also may affect cost.

Figure 12 shows the population-based indicators that affect a large portion of the state budget.

**FIGURE 12**  
**POPULATION-BASED INDICATORS, FISCAL YEARS 2002 TO 2014**



**FIGURE 12 (CONTINUED)**  
**POPULATION-BASED INDICATORS, FISCAL YEARS 2002 TO 2014**



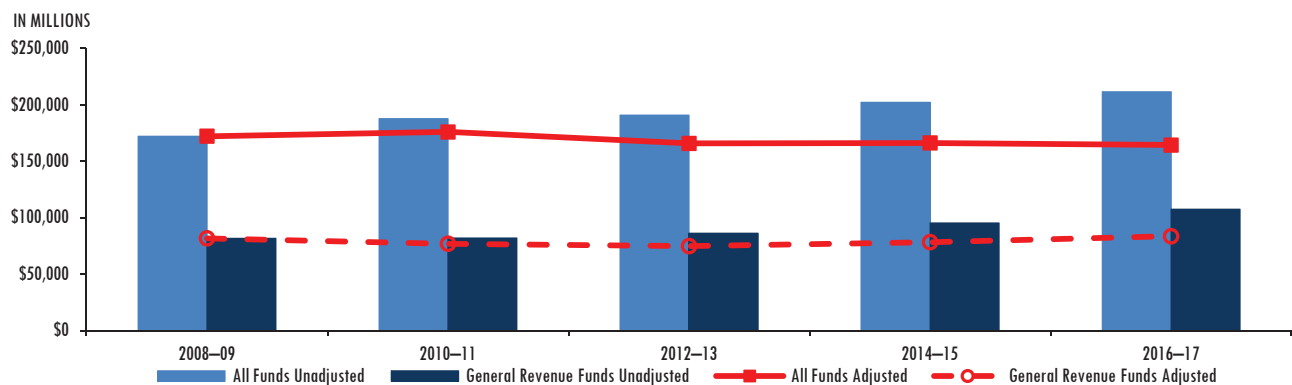
SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

## TRENDS IN STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES

**Figures 13** and **14** show biennial All Funds and General Revenue Fund expenditures/appropriations since the 2008–09 biennium. The figures also adjust current and historical expenditure/appropriation totals into 2008–09 dollars based on compounded population and inflation growth. All Funds expenditures increased by 22.8 percent from 2008–09 to 2016–17 biennia, but decreased 4.6 percent after adjusting for population and inflation. General Revenue Funds appropriations increased by 31.5 percent during the same period, and increased by 2.2 percent when adjusted.

**FIGURE 13**  
**TRENDS IN STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES, 2016–17 BIENNIAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

FISCAL BIENNIUM	ALL FUNDS				GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS			
	UNADJUSTED		ADJUSTED FOR POPULATION AND INFLATION		UNADJUSTED		ADJUSTED FOR POPULATION AND INFLATION	
	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE CHANGE	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE CHANGE	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE CHANGE	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
2008–09	\$172,131	N/A	\$172,131	N/A	\$81,639	N/A	\$81,639	N/A
2010–11	\$187,517	8.9%	\$175,830	2.1%	\$81,931	0.4%	\$76,825	(5.9%)
2012–13	\$190,755	1.7%	\$165,695	(5.8%)	\$86,016	5.0%	\$74,716	(2.7%)
2014–15	\$202,083	5.9%	\$166,154	0.3%	\$95,165	10.6%	\$78,245	4.7%
2016–17	\$211,387	4.6%	\$164,216	(1.2%)	\$107,395	12.9%	\$83,430	6.6%



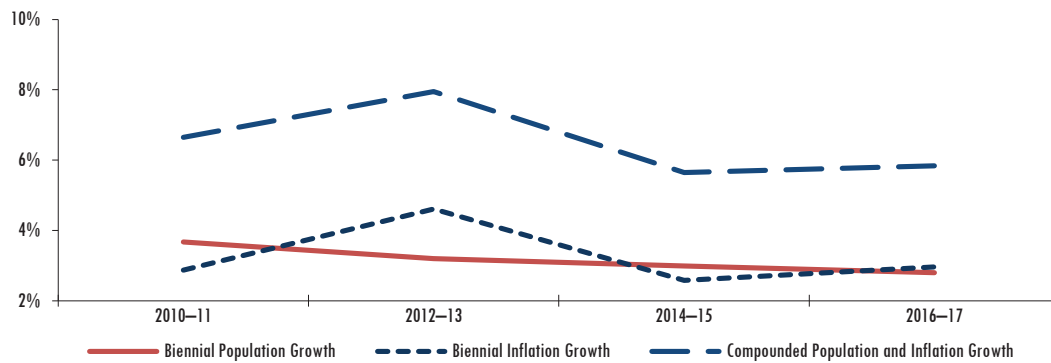
SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

Population and inflation is one tool used to compare budget growth, however it does not tie directly to government budget drivers. For example, inflation tracks the increased price of consumer goods such as groceries. Inflation of governmental services, such as education and healthcare, tend to grow faster than the price of consumer goods.

The compounded population and inflation growth in this table is based on data in the Comptroller's Fall 2014 Economic Forecast as published in the 2015 *Biennial Revenue Estimate*, which included a biennial growth rate of 5.84 percent from 2014–15 to 2016–17. Population and inflation growth estimates submitted to the LBB in anticipation of the November 2014 LBB meeting ranged from 6.19 percent to 8.62 percent.

The 2014–15 and 2016–17 biennial expenditure/appropriation totals in the figures include the net effect of 2016–17 funding and 2014–15 supplemental budget adjustments. Two major factors influence the All Funds budget growth over the 2008–09 to 2016–17 biennia. First, 2008–09 to 2012–13 All Fund totals include expenditures for patient income at health-related institutions of higher education; 2012–13 biennial expenditures of patient income totaled \$6.1 billion. The receipt of patient income at these institutions is not limited by the Legislature and is not deposited into the state treasury. Because appropriation authority is not required to spend this revenue, the Eighty-third Legislature removed the appropriation authority from the budget, but still identified the patient income totals in informational riders. Additionally, the 2014–15 biennial All Funds total includes the one time appropriation of \$2.0 billion for the State Water Plan.

**FIGURE 14**  
**BIENNIAL POPULATION AND INFLATION GROWTH FROM 2010–11 TO 2016–17 BIENNIA**



SOURCE: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts.

## LIMITS ON APPROPRIATIONS

Texas has four Constitutional limits on spending: the balanced budget limit, which is commonly referred to as the “pay-as-you-go limit”; the limit on the rate of growth of appropriations from certain state taxes, commonly referred to as the “spending limit”; the limit on welfare spending; and the limit on tax-supported debt. The 2016–17 biennial budget is within all of these limits.

The pay-as-you-go limit and the spending limit both restrict appropriations, but in different ways. The pay-as-you-go limit prohibits the General Revenue Fund budget from exceeding available revenue. The spending limit prohibits appropriations funded with tax revenues not dedicated by the Constitution from growing faster than the state’s economy. The spending limit does not apply to appropriations funded with non-tax revenues or appropriations funded with tax revenues if the Constitution requires the tax revenue to be spent for a specific purpose.

Funding from General Revenue Funds for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$107.4 billion. Funding also presumes a reduction to the pay-as-you-go limit identified in the 2015 *Biennial Revenue Estimate* of \$1.2 billion, due to a transfer of a portion of motor vehicle sales tax revenue from the General Revenue Fund to the State Highway Fund, contingent on legislation. As a result, budgeted amounts are \$4.4 billion below the pay-as-you-go limit, prior to funding anticipated supplemental needs, funding additional 2016–17 biennial appropriations, or providing tax relief in an amount greater than anticipated (**Figure 15**). Further, General Revenue Funds are \$1.3 billion below the General Revenue capacity under the spending limit. Final 2014–15 biennial appropriations will affect the 2016–17 biennial spending limit capacity. Because General Revenue spending authority pursuant to the spending limit is the lower of the two limits, the spending limit is the controlling limit.

**FIGURE 15**  
**REMAINING GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS SPENDING AUTHORITY, 2016–17 BIENNIUM**

IN BILLIONS	AMOUNT
Pay-as-you-go Limit	\$4.4
Spending Limit	\$1.3

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

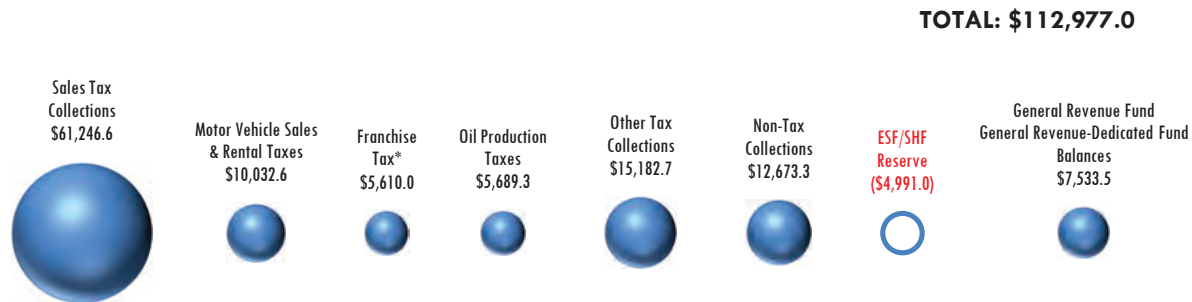
### ARTICLE III, §49A, “PAY-AS-YOU-GO” LIMIT

Article III, Section 49a, of the Texas Constitution sets out the “pay-as-you-go” limit. It requires that bills making appropriations be sent to the Comptroller of Public Accounts (CPA) for certification that the appropriations are within estimates of available revenue.

The CPA identifies the pay-as-you-go limit for General Revenue Fund appropriations as \$113.0 billion in the 2015 *Biennial Revenue Estimate* (BRE). This total includes estimated 2016–17 biennial General Revenue Fund revenue collections, \$110.4 billion, less the amount of \$5.0 billion in General Revenue Fund deposits reserved for transfer to the Economic Stabilization Fund and the State Highway Fund. This total also includes the beginning General Revenue Fund balance of \$7.5 billion (**Figure 16**). Legislative actions increasing or decreasing revenue collections will change the total amount of revenue available. For example, the recommendations transfer \$1.2 billion in motor vehicle sales tax revenue is transferred from the General Revenue Fund to the State Highway Fund, contingent on legislation. This transfer reduces revenue available for the pay-as-you limit by \$1.2 billion compared to the \$113.0 billion identified in the BRE. **Figure 15** accounts for this transfer.

**FIGURE 16**  
**COMPONENTS OF THE PAY-AS-YOU-GO LIMIT, 2016–17 BIENNIUM**

IN MILLIONS



NOTE: \*General Revenue Fund portion.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

The resulting \$111.8 billion in available revenue applies to 2016–17 biennial General Revenue Fund appropriations as well as fiscal year 2015 supplemental General Revenue Fund appropriations. Consequently, any supplemental General Revenue Fund appropriations in fiscal year 2015 will proportionately reduce General Revenue Fund spending capacity in the 2016–17 biennium.

### ARTICLE VIII, §22, LIMITATION ON THE GROWTH OF CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS

Article VIII, Section 22, of the Texas Constitution prohibits appropriations funded with state tax revenues not dedicated by the Constitution from growing faster than the estimated rate of growth of the state's economy. Consequently, the revenue source funding appropriations determines if the appropriations are subject to the spending limit. Appropriations funded with tax revenues are subject to the spending limit unless the Constitution dedicates the tax revenue for a specific purpose.

Most tax revenue not dedicated by the Constitution is deposited into the General Revenue Fund or the Property Tax Relief Fund. A portion of General Revenue Fund deposits, including deposits from tax revenues, are transferred to the Economic Stabilization Fund and the State Highway Fund. The revenue transferred to the Economic Stabilization Fund is not constitutionally dedicated because Article III, Section 49-g (m), allows the revenue to be appropriated “at any time and for any purpose” with a two-thirds vote of each house. Consequently, appropriations funded with tax revenues transferred to the Economic Stabilization Fund are restricted by the spending limit. Conversely, the transferred revenue to the State Highway Fund is constitutionally dedicated by Article III, Section 49-g (c), to transportation. Appropriations from the State Highway Fund funded with this transferred revenue are constitutionally dedicated and thus not restricted by the spending limit.

The 2016–17 biennial spending limit is currently estimated to be \$95.0 billion after adjusting for revenue estimates in the CPA's 2015 *Biennial Revenue Estimate* and updating the 2014–15 base to include estimated supplemental appropriations. The 2016–17 biennial spending limit equals total 2014–15 appropriations funded with tax revenues not dedicated by the constitution, \$85.1 billion, increased by the adopted growth rate of 11.68 percent. The 2016–17 appropriations subject to the spending limit total \$94.1 billion, \$0.9 billion less than the spending limit (**Figure 17**).



**FIGURE 17**  
**SPENDING LIMIT COMPARED TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 1**  
**2016–17 BIENNIUM**

IN MILLIONS	AMOUNT
Spending Limit	\$95,049.3
Appropriations Subject to the Spending Limit	(\$94,108.1)
<b>Total below the Spending Limit</b>	<b>\$941.2</b>

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

Because revenue deposits to the General Revenue Fund also include revenue not subject to the spending limit, the maximum 2016–17 General Revenue Fund appropriations associated with the \$95.0 billion limit is \$108.7 billion, leaving \$1.3 billion in remaining General Revenue Fund spending capacity under the spending limit (**Figure 18**).

**FIGURE 18**  
**GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS PURSUANT TO THE SPENDING LIMIT COMPARED TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR**  
**HOUSE BILL 1, 2016–17 BIENNIUM**

IN MILLIONS	AMOUNT
Maximum General Revenue Fund appropriations pursuant to the Spending Limit	\$108,694.9
General Revenue Fund Appropriations	(\$107,395.3)
<b>Total below the Maximum General Revenue Fund Appropriations</b>	<b>\$1,299.6</b>

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

### ARTICLE III, §49 (J), DEBT LIMIT

Article III, Section 49(j) of the Texas Constitution provides that the Legislature may not authorize additional state debt if in any fiscal year the resulting maximum annual debt service payable from the General Revenue Fund, excluding revenues constitutionally dedicated for purposes other than payment of state debt, exceeds 5.0 percent of the average annual unrestricted General Revenue funding for the previous three years. To monitor where the state stands in relation to the constitutional debt limit, the Bond Review Board (BRB) calculates two debt ratios. The first ratio is the debt service on outstanding or issued debt as a percentage of unrestricted General Revenue Funds. At the end of fiscal year 2014, the BRB reported that the issued debt ratio is 1.20 percent. The second debt ratio is the debt service on outstanding debt plus estimated debt service for authorized but unissued bonds. For this ratio, the BRB has reported that the state is at 2.71 percent of unrestricted General Revenue Funds at the end of fiscal year 2014. The latter calculation represents a 10.9 percent decrease from the 3.04 percent calculated for outstanding and authorized but unissued debt for fiscal year 2013. The BRB expects the CDL ratio to continue to decrease with the issuance of authorized debt and as the state's unrestricted General Revenue Fund increases with the continued improvement in the state's economy. However, the CDL ratio could be impacted by changes to any of the following factors: the three-year average of unrestricted General Revenue Funds, the amount of debt outstanding and unissued debt authorizations, and actual and assumed interest rates.

The Senate Committee Substitute for House Bill 1 includes funding of \$6.0 million in General Revenue for debt service on \$50.0 million in General Obligation Bond Proceeds for Economically Distressed Areas Program Bonds and \$13.1 million in General Revenue for debt service on \$825.7 million in Revenue Bond Proceeds to be issued by the Texas Public Finance Authority for new state owned buildings and parking structures at the Facilities Commission. It is estimated that the effect of this debt service appropriation would increase the constitutional debt limit ratio from 2.71 percent to 2.88 percent of the three-year average of unrestricted general revenue.

### **ARTICLE III, §51–A, WELFARE SPENDING LIMIT**

The Texas Constitution, Article III, Section 51–a, requires that the amount paid out of state funds for assistance grants to or on behalf of needy dependent children and their caretakers shall not exceed 1 percent of the state budget in any biennium.

The 2016–17 biennial budget defined in the Texas Human Resources Code, Section 31.053, is \$211.4 billion. Therefore the welfare spending limit is \$2.1 billion. The biennial amount included in the Senate Committee Substitute for House Bill 1 subject to the limit on state dollars paid out in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (cash assistance) grants is \$132.2 million, \$2.0 billion below the 1 percent limit.

## TEXAS ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Economic conditions and demographic trends influence the level of state appropriations and the revenue used to support those appropriations. As the economy expands, more revenue is available for appropriation. Some spending demands are lessened by a growing economy, while others are increased. For example, a growing economy can reduce pressure on Medicaid enrollment, but also increase migration into Texas, increasing the demand for public education and other services. Further, health care and higher education inflation rates tend to outpace other types of inflation. This section provides a high-level look at the economic conditions expected to prevail during the upcoming biennia. Note, all economic forecasts are provided by the Comptroller of Public Accounts (CPA).

### INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK

Texas Real Gross State Product (GSP) has experienced strong growth since the end of the recent recession, averaging 4.1 percent over the last five fiscal years. Texas GSP growth is currently forecast to slow to 3.0 percent in fiscal year 2015, coinciding with the slowdown in the oil and gas extraction industry, before picking up to 3.2 percent in fiscal year 2016 and 4.1 percent in fiscal year 2017.

### EMPLOYMENT

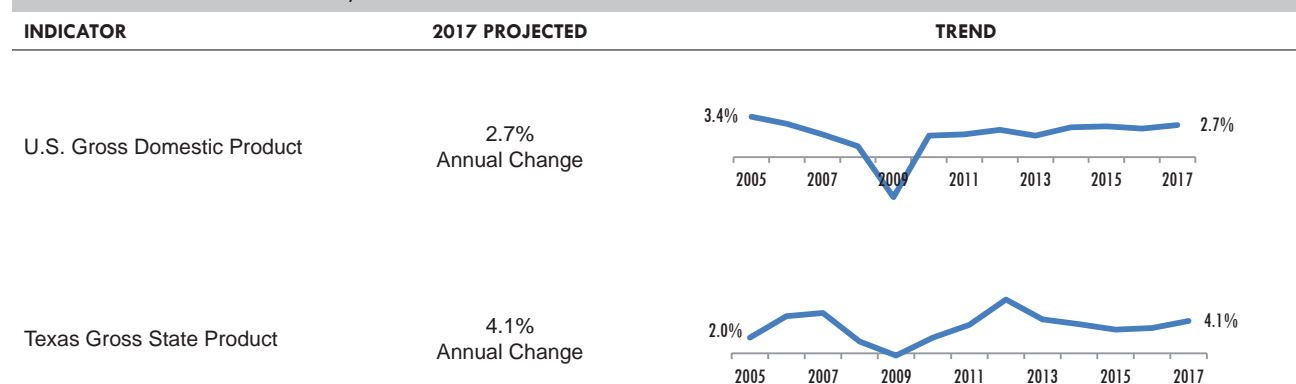
The Texas unemployment rate peaked at just over 8 percent during the 2010–11 biennium. Since exiting recession, the rate has steadily declined and fell below 5 percent at the end of calendar year 2014 for the first time since the middle of 2008. This decrease can be attributed to a mix of moderately declining labor participation rates and strong job growth in the state. Non-farm payroll jobs in Texas increased by 3.1 percent in both fiscal year 2013 and fiscal year 2014, adding 679,000 jobs over the two-year period. The Texas unemployment rate is forecast to remain constant at 5.0 percent, during the 2016–17 biennium. Job growth is also expected to continue, albeit at a slower pace, during the upcoming 2016–17 biennium, increasing by 1.9 percent in fiscal year 2015, 2.2 percent in fiscal year 2016, and 2.3 percent in fiscal year 2017.

### PERSONAL INCOME

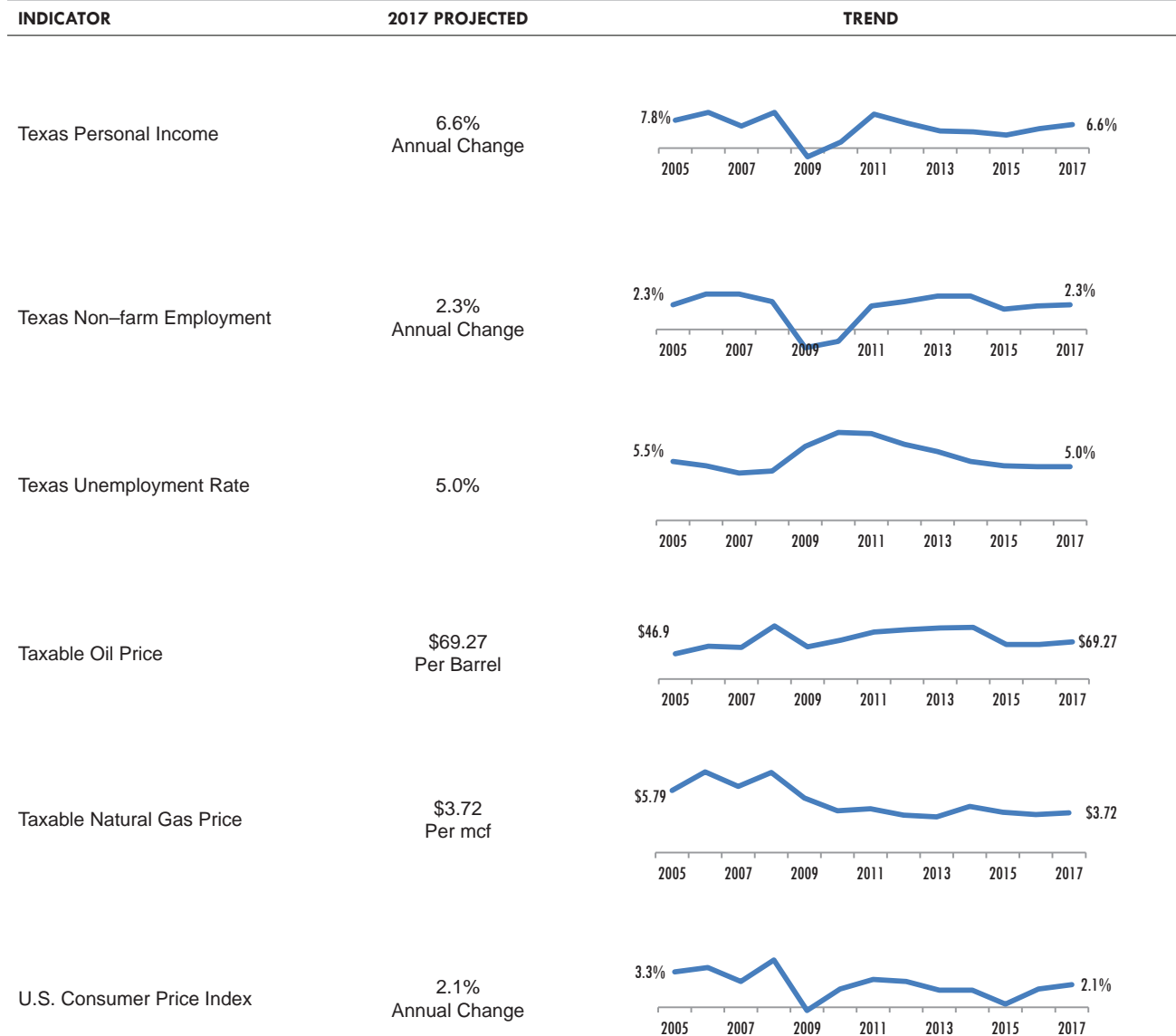
Fiscal year 2014 Personal Income increased by 4.6 percent in Texas to reach \$45,156 per Texas resident. In calendar year 2013, Texas Per Capita Personal Income was the 26th largest among the 50 states and increased at the 26th quickest pace during the year. Per Capita Personal Income is expected to increase 4.1 percent in fiscal year 2016 and 5.2 percent in fiscal year 2017.

**Figure 19** shows key economic indicators from fiscal years 2005 to 2017. All forecasted data for fiscal years 2015 to 2017 is from the CPA's 2015 *Biennial Revenue Estimate*.

**FIGURE 19**  
**ECONOMIC-BASED INDICATORS, FISCAL YEARS 2005 TO 2017**



**FIGURE 19 (CONTINUED)**  
**ECONOMIC-BASED INDICATORS, FISCAL YEARS 2005 TO 2017**



## NOTES:

- (1) Trends for fiscal years 2015 to 2017 are based on projections from the Comptroller of Public Accounts' 2015 Biennial Revenue Estimate.  
 (2) Amounts for the U.S. Gross Domestic Product and the Texas Gross State Product are based on 2009 dollars.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts.

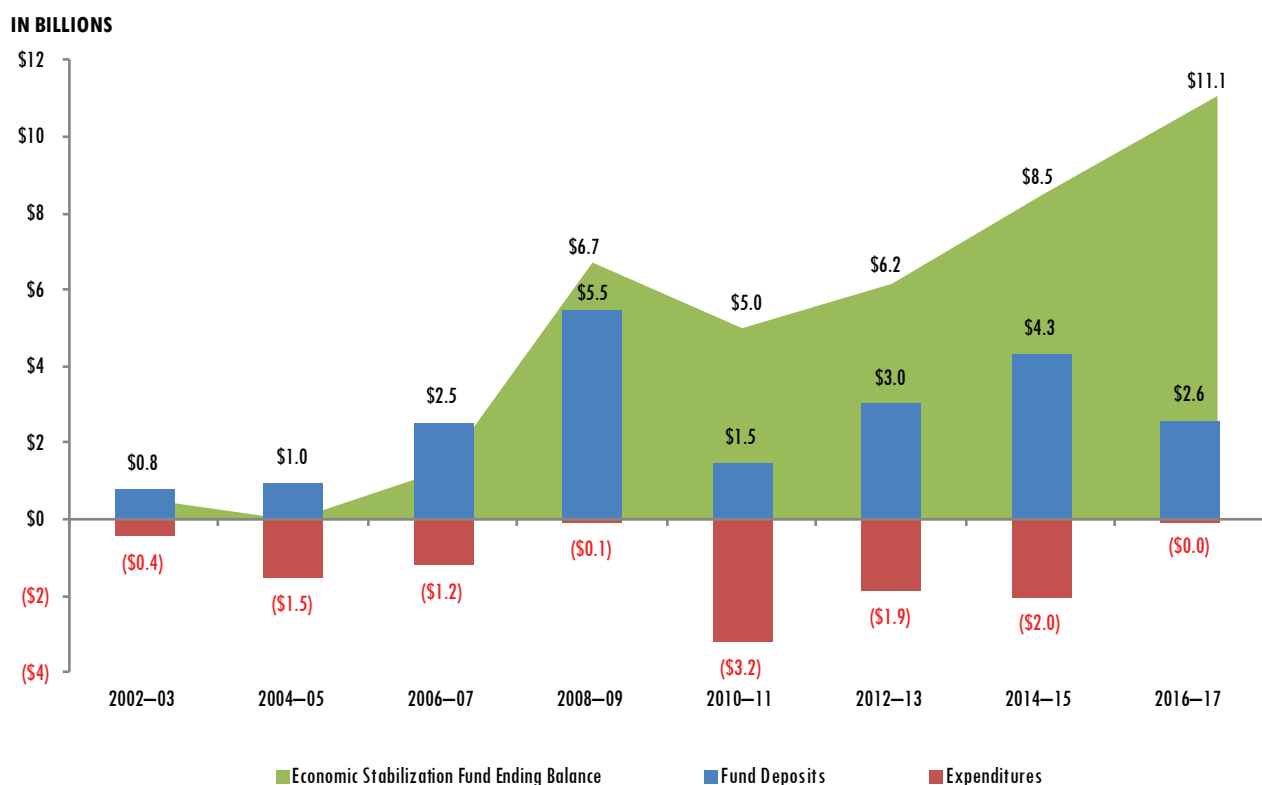
## ECONOMIC STABILIZATION FUND

Article III, Section 49-g of the Texas Constitution established the Economic Stabilization Fund (ESF). Appropriations can be made from the fund under certain fiscal conditions with a three-fifths vote of each legislative chamber. Appropriations can also be made for any purpose with a two-thirds vote of each legislative chamber.

The 2016–17 biennial ending balance of the ESF is forecast by the Comptroller of Public Accounts to be \$11.1 billion. The 2016–17 recommendations do not contain an appropriation from the fund.

**Figure 20** shows the history of ESF deposits, expenditures, and balances from the 2002–03 to 2016–17 biennia.

**FIGURE 20**  
**ECONOMIC STABILIZATION FUND BIENNIAL DEPOSITS, EXPENDITURES, AND FUND BALANCE**  
**2002–03 TO 2016–17 BIENNIA**



NOTE: Fiscal years 2015 to 2017 are projections based on the Comptroller of Public Accounts' 2015 Biennial Revenue Estimate.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts.



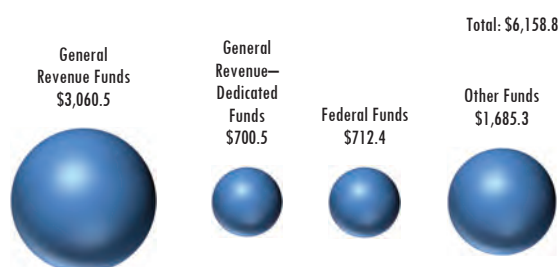
# ARTICLE I – GENERAL GOVERNMENT

**FIGURE 21**  
**ARTICLE I GENERAL GOVERNMENT, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

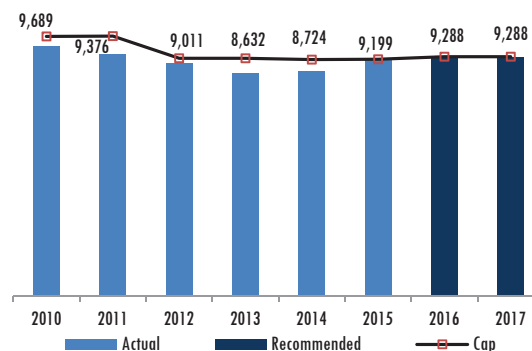
(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$2,731.6	\$3,060.5	\$328.8	12.0%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$865.7	\$700.5	(\$165.2)	(19.1%)
Federal Funds	\$662.8	\$712.4	\$49.7	7.5%
Other Funds	\$958.7	\$1,685.3	\$726.7	75.8%
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$5,218.8</b>	<b>\$6,158.8</b>	<b>\$940.0</b>	<b>18.0%</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)



FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Excludes Interagency Contracts.
- (3) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

## MAJOR FISCAL AND POLICY ISSUES AFFECTING ARTICLE I

All Funds for General Government total \$6.2 billion for the 2016–17 biennium, which is an increase of \$940.0 million, or 18.0 percent, from the 2014–15 biennium. General Revenue Funds total \$3.1 billion, an increase of \$328.8 million, or 12.0 percent from the 2014–15 biennium.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Funding for the Facilities Commission includes an increase of \$825.7 million in Revenue Bond Proceeds for construction of two new state office buildings and two parking structures in the Capitol Complex (\$509.9 million), utility infrastructure upgrades and replacement, including a walkable underground utility tunnels (\$71.3 million), construction of a new state office building and parking structure in North Austin primarily for employees of the Health and Human Services Commission (\$186.4 million), and to acquire and construct a new headquarters for the Department of Motor Vehicles (\$58.0 million). Additionally, as part of an Article IX appropriation for deferred maintenance, the Facilities Commission is allocated \$255.0 million in General Revenue for maintenance and repair of state facilities under the purview of the Facilities Commission, including the Texas School for the Deaf.
- Funding for the Trusteed Programs Within the Office of the Governor totals \$443.3 million in All Funds for the 2016–17 biennium, a decrease of \$434.7 million, or 49.5 percent, from the 2014–15 biennium. Funding reflects decreases in General Revenue funding for disaster funds, one-time expenditures (such as the Spaceport incentives), and contingency funding for economic development, tourism, and film and music marketing. Funding includes \$43.1

million in General Revenue for grants to local law enforcement agencies for various border security initiatives. Funding also includes a transfer of half of the balance in the Emerging Technology Fund to the Enterprise Fund (\$46.0 million) and half to the Higher Education Coordinating Board for a research initiative, contingent on legislation.

- Funding in Article IX includes \$32.4 million in General Revenue for the Centralized Accounting and Payroll/Processing System (CAPPS) for the Comptroller of Public Accounts to deploy 18 additional agencies and the Judicial Branch to CAPPS during the 2016–17 biennium. Article IX also provides \$8.5 million in General Revenue to ten agencies to assist with either or both financial and human resources/payroll functionality of CAPPS.
- Funding at the Fiscal Programs – Comptroller of Public Accounts provides \$296.9 million in General Revenue Funds to pay off half of the projected unfunded liability (\$593.7 million) of the Texas Guaranteed Tuition Plan, also known as the Texas Tomorrow Fund, which is the state’s original prepaid tuition plan backed by the full faith and credit of the state.
- Funding for the Historical Commission includes an increase of \$15.1 million in General Revenue for Courthouse Preservation grants (\$10.0 million), maintenance of historic sites (\$1.1 million), rehabilitation of the National Museum of the Pacific War (\$2.0 million), and construction at the San Felipe de Austin State Historic Site (\$2.0 million).
- Funding for the Secretary of State totals \$58.0 million in All Funds, which is a decrease of \$11.7 million, or 16.7 percent from the 2014–15 biennium. The decrease is primarily related to a decrease of \$12.1 million in federal Help America Vote Act (HAVA) Funds. HAVA funds are used to improve administration of federal elections, provide grants to counties to comply with HAVA mandates, and create a centralized statewide voter registration list. The agency anticipates HAVA funds to be exhausted in fiscal year 2017.
- Funding for the Veterans Commission includes an increase of \$31.3 million in General Revenue Funds primarily to reimburse Institutions of Higher Education a proportionate share of the total cost to each institution for the Hazlewood Exemption Legacy Program (\$30.1 million) and to fund additional veteran claims counselors (\$1.2 million).

**Figure 22** shows the All Funds appropriation for each agency in Article I, and **Figure 23** shows the General Revenue Funds appropriation for each agency. On the subsequent pages in this chapter are more specific details about funding levels for some of the agencies in Article I.

**FIGURE 22**  
**ARTICLE I – GENERAL GOVERNMENT, ALL FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)

FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Commission on the Arts	\$13.3	\$13.3	\$0.1	0.5%
Office of the Attorney General	\$1,128.1	\$1,134.2	\$6.0	0.5%
Bond Review Board	\$1.9	\$1.6	(\$0.3)	(16.2%)
Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas	\$596.2	\$600.1	\$3.9	0.7%
Comptroller of Public Accounts	\$522.2	\$540.1	\$17.9	3.4%
Fiscal Programs – Comptroller of Public Accounts	\$922.1	\$1,278.6	\$356.5	38.7%
Commission on State Emergency Communications	\$145.9	149.7	\$3.8	2.6%
Texas Emergency Services Retirement System	\$4.4	\$4.7	\$0.3	5.8%
Employees Retirement System	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$0.0	0.0%
Texas Ethics Commission	\$7.5	\$5.8	(\$1.7)	(23.0%)
Facilities Commission	\$187.9	\$967.6	\$779.7	415.0%
Public Finance Authority	\$2.5	\$2.2	(\$0.3)	(13.2%)
Office of the Governor	\$24.5	\$21.3	(\$3.2)	(13.2%)



**FIGURE 22 (CONTINUED)**  
**ARTICLE I – GENERAL GOVERNMENT, ALL FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)

FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Trusted Programs within the Office of the Governor	\$878.0	\$443.3	(\$434.7)	(49.5%)
Historical Commission	\$62.8	\$54.6	(\$8.2)	(13.0%)
Department of Information Resources	\$582.2	\$700.7	\$118.5	20.4%
Library and Archives Commission	\$54.4	\$56.2	\$1.8	3.3%
Pension Review Board	\$1.7	\$1.9	\$0.1	7.6%
Preservation Board	\$32.3	\$40.7	\$8.4	26.0%
State Office of Risk Management	\$102.2	\$101.9	(\$0.3)	(0.3%)
Secretary of State	\$69.6	\$58.0	(\$11.7)	(16.7%)
Veterans Commission	\$64.1	\$99.6	\$35.6	55.5%
<b>Subtotal, General Government</b>	<b>\$5,423.2</b>	<b>\$6,295.5</b>	<b>\$872.2</b>	<b>16.1%</b>
Employee Benefits and Debt Service	\$539.1	\$663.3	\$124.3	23.0%
Less Interagency Contracts	\$743.5	\$800.1	\$56.5	7.6%
<b>Total, All Functions</b>	<b>\$5,218.8</b>	<b>\$6,158.8</b>	<b>\$940.0</b>	<b>18.0%</b>

NOTES:

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.
- (3) 2016–17 amounts reflect the transfer of certain programs from Article I to Article II and from Article II to Article VII.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE 23**  
**ARTICLE I – GENERAL GOVERNMENT, GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)

FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Commission on the Arts	\$10.7	\$9.8	(\$0.9)	(8.3%)
Office of the Attorney General	\$445.5	\$444.0	(\$1.5)	(0.3%)
Bond Review Board	\$1.9	\$1.6	(\$0.3)	(16.2%)
Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Comptroller of Public Accounts	\$473.0	\$508.1	\$35.2	7.4%
Fiscal Programs – Comptroller of Public Accounts	\$826.8	\$1,161.6	\$334.9	40.5%
Commission on State Emergency Communications	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Texas Emergency Services Retirement System	\$4.4	\$1.5	(\$2.9)	(66.0%)
Employees Retirement System	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$0.0	0.0%
Texas Ethics Commission	\$7.5	\$5.8	(\$1.7)	(22.9%)
Facilities Commission	\$89.6	\$94.7	\$5.1	5.7%
Public Finance Authority	\$2.5	\$2.2	(\$0.3)	(13.1%)
Office of the Governor	\$24.0	\$20.7	(\$3.2)	(13.5%)
Trusted Programs within the Office of the Governor	\$352.6	\$193.7	(\$158.9)	(45.1%)
Historical Commission	\$32.4	\$50.1	\$17.7	54.5%
Department of Information Resources	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A

**FIGURE 23 (CONTINUED)**  
**ARTICLE I – GENERAL GOVERNMENT, GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)

FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Library and Archives Commission	\$23.7	\$24.6	\$0.8	3.5%
Pension Review Board	\$1.7	\$1.8	\$0.1	6.5%
Preservation Board	\$31.9	\$40.6	\$8.7	27.2%
State Office of Risk Management	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Secretary of State	\$39.4	\$40.6	\$1.1	2.9%
Veterans Commission	\$20.4	\$51.7	\$31.3	153.7%
<b>Subtotal, General Government</b>	<b>\$2,407.5</b>	<b>\$2,672.6</b>	<b>\$265.1</b>	<b>11.0%</b>
Employee Benefits and Debt Service	\$324.1	\$387.8	\$63.7	19.7%
<b>Total, All Functions</b>	<b>\$2,731.6</b>	<b>\$3,060.5</b>	<b>\$328.8</b>	<b>12.0%</b>

NOTES:

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.
- (3) 2016–17 amounts reflect the transfer of certain programs from Article I to Article II and from Article II to Article VII.

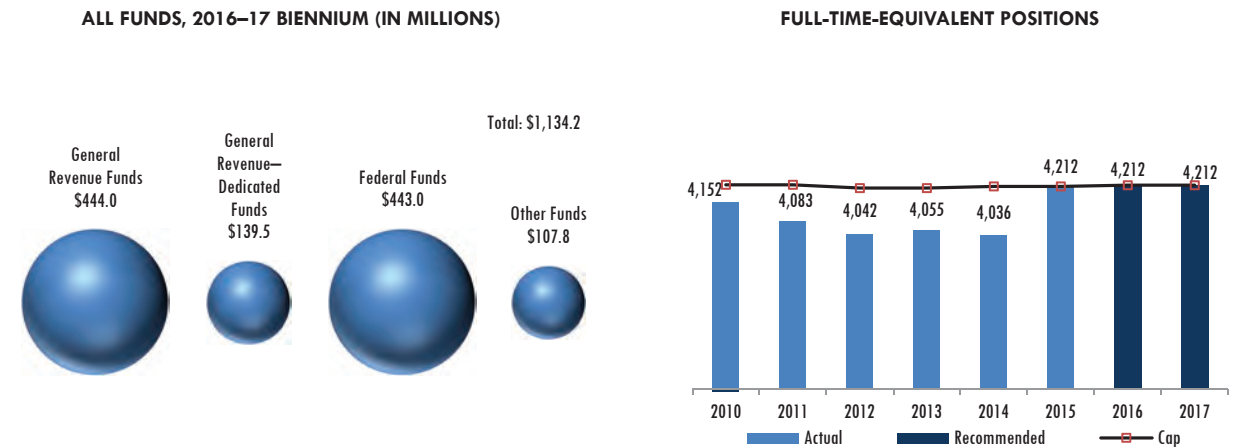
SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

## OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

**FIGURE 24**  
**OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$445.5	\$444.0	(\$1.5)	(0.3%)
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$149.8	\$139.5	(\$10.3)	(6.9%)
Federal Funds	\$406.5	\$443.0	\$36.5	9.0%
Other Funds	\$126.3	\$107.8	(\$18.6)	(14.7%)
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$1,128.1</b>	<b>\$1,134.2</b>	<b>\$6.0</b>	<b>0.5%</b>



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Office of the Attorney General for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$1.1 billion in All Funds, an increase of \$6.0 million, or 0.5 percent, from the 2014–15 biennium. Funding includes additional Federal Funds for reprocurment of the State Disbursement Unit contract and General Revenue Funds for biennialization of the fiscal year 2015 statewide salary increase and to provide salary increases for attorney salaries in the Legal Services (\$14.7 million) and Child Support Enforcement Divisions (\$7.6 million).

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Funding includes a method of finance swap of \$12.2 million from the State Highway Fund to Interagency Contracts with the Texas Department of Transportation for legal services provided by the Office of the Attorney General – Transportation Division.
- Funding provides \$56.0 million in All Funds for victim assistance services, which represents a decrease of \$41.1 million in All Funds (\$19.6 million in General Revenue Funds and \$21.5 million in General Revenue–Dedicated Funds) related to transferring funding for Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) and Children's Advocacy Centers of Texas (CAC) related grants to the Health and Human Services Commission.
- Funding provides \$48.6 million in All Funds for the State Disbursement Unit, including an increase of \$26.8 million in All Funds (\$9.1 million in General Revenue Funds and \$17.7 million in Federal Funds) for reprocurment of the State Disbursement Unit contract for child support collections and payments.

- Funding includes a method of finance swap in Child Support Enforcement, reflecting a \$100.1 million decrease from the Child Support Retained Collections Account (General Revenue) partially offset by an increase of \$90.2 million in General Revenue Funds due to declining balances in the account and a \$12.4 million decrease in development and deployment costs for the Texas Child Support Enforcement System 2.0 (TXCSES 2.0). Funding also provides for salary increases for attorneys in Child Support Enforcement (\$7.6 million in All Funds).

## CANCER PREVENTION AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TEXAS

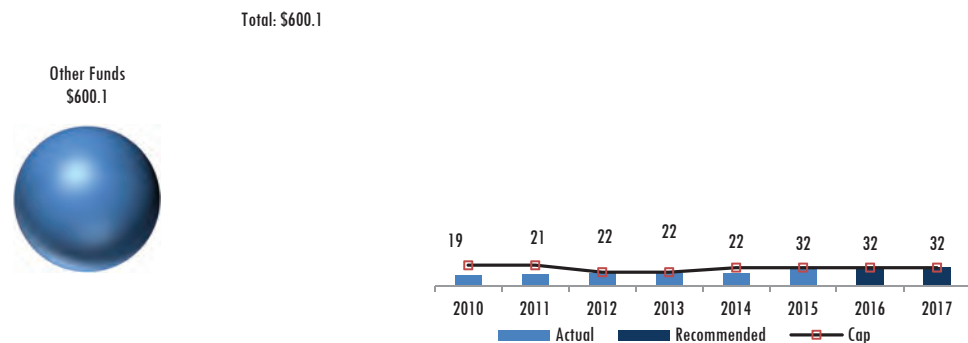
**FIGURE 25**  
**CANCER PREVENTION AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TEXAS, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Federal Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Other Funds	\$596.2	\$600.1	\$3.9	0.7%
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$596.2</b>	<b>\$600.1</b>	<b>\$3.9</b>	<b>0.7%</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)

FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$600.1 million in All Funds, an increase of \$3.9 million, or 0.7 percent from the 2014–15 biennium. The increase is primarily related to approximately \$5.9 million in General Obligation (GO) Bond Proceeds to be transferred to the Department of State Health Services to administer the Cancer Registry in the 2016–17 biennium. This increase is partially offset by unexpended balances that were issued for grants in prior biennia and were carried forward and encumbered or expended during the 2014–15 biennium.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Funding for the agency provides \$566.5 million in GO Bond Proceeds for prevention, research, and commercialization or product development grants for the 2016–17 biennium.
- \$189.3 million out of certain General Revenue–Dedicated Tobacco Settlement Accounts is appropriated to the Texas Public Finance Authority for debt service on cancer prevention and research GO Bonds for existing CPRIT debt and debt that is expected to be issued in the 2016–17 biennium.

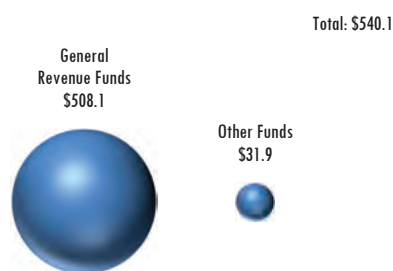
## COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

**FIGURE 26**  
**COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

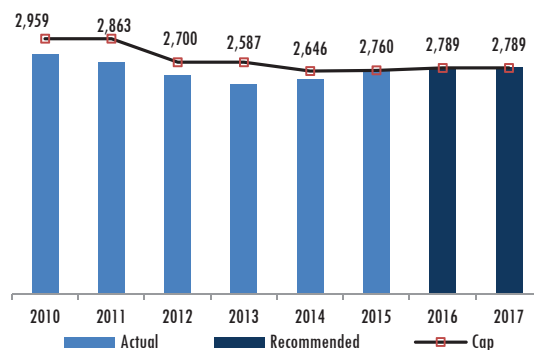
(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$473.0	\$508.1	\$35.2	7.4%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Federal Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Other Funds	\$49.2	\$31.9	(\$17.3)	(35.1%)
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$522.2</b>	<b>\$540.1</b>	<b>\$17.9</b>	<b>3.4%</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNium (IN MILLIONS)



FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Comptroller of Public Accounts totals \$540.1 million in All Funds for the 2016–17 biennium, an increase of \$17.9 million, or 3.4 percent, from the 2014–15 biennium. The increase in funding is primarily related to the improvement and modernization of taxpayer services and systems.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Funding reflects an overall increase of \$35.2 million in General Revenue Funds primarily due to \$32.0 million for improvement and modernization of taxpayer services. Improvements would provide salary increases and new classifications for tax auditors, tax analysts and independent audit reviewers; establish an internal training program and provide additional tax policy staff to improve the dissemination of tax information to taxpayers; and modernize the integrated tax system infrastructure.
- Total funding to the Comptroller for CAPPS includes \$88.6 million in All Funds, which represents an increase of \$19.2 million from the 2014–15 biennium. Amounts reflect increases of \$33.4 million in General Revenue Funds and \$6.0 million in Appropriated Receipts from vendor fees on the SmartBuy procurement system, offset by a decrease of \$20.1 million in Interagency Contracts from various state agencies. Of the amounts noted, \$32.4 million in General Revenue Funds is provided to the Comptroller in Article IX, and is not included in the tables above, for the operation and deployment of 18 agencies and the Judicial Branch onto CAPPS. Additionally, \$8.5 million in General Revenue Funds is included for ten agencies for deployment-related costs.

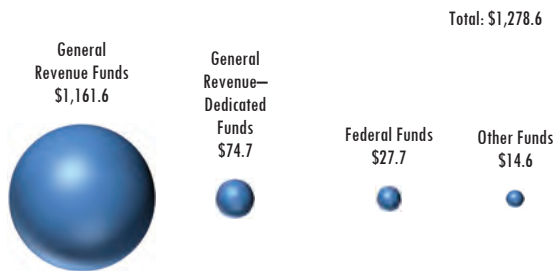
## FISCAL PROGRAMS – COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

**FIGURE 27**  
**FISCAL PROGRAMS – COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

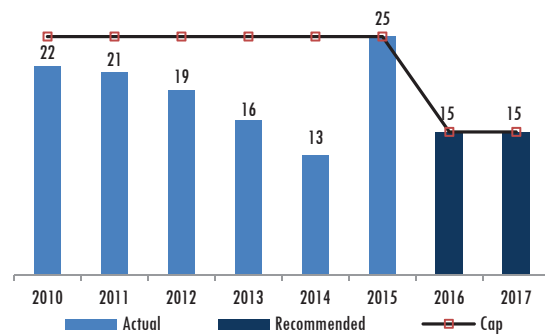
(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$826.8	\$1,161.6	\$334.9	40.5%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$66.6	\$74.7	8.1	12.1%
Federal Funds	\$13.7	\$27.7	14.0	102.8%
Other Funds	\$15.1	\$14.6	(0.5)	(3.5%)
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$922.1</b>	<b>\$1,278.6</b>	<b>\$356.5</b>	<b>38.7%</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)



FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for Fiscal Programs at the Comptroller of Public Accounts totals \$1.3 billion in All Funds for the 2016–17 biennium, an increase of \$356.5 million, or 38.7 percent, from the 2014–15 biennium. The increase is primarily related to agency estimates for certain statutorily required disbursements, changes to funding levels to various programs, and funding for the Texas Guaranteed Tuition Plan.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Funding provides \$296.9 million in General Revenue Funds to pay off half of the projected unfunded liability (\$593.7 million) of the Texas Guaranteed Tuition Plan, also known as the Texas Tomorrow Fund, which is the state's original prepaid tuition plan backed by the full faith and credit of the state.
- Funding includes \$408.5 million in General Revenue Funds for mixed beverage taxes reimbursements to counties and incorporated municipalities, an increase of \$42.9 million from the 2014–15 biennium, to maintain statutorily set minimum disbursement levels of 10.7143 percent of the mixed beverage gross receipts and sales taxes based on anticipated growth in mixed beverage sales.
- Funding reflects an increase of \$29.6 million in General Revenue–Dedicated Texas Department of Insurance Operating Account No. 36 to continue reimbursements to General Revenue Funds for the cost of insurance premium tax credits for examination fees and overhead assessments.

- Funding provides \$380.0 million in General Revenue Funds for unclaimed property payments which is an increase of \$10.0 million for estimated growth in unclaimed property claims. This increase is offset by a \$9.0 million decrease in General Revenue Funds for disbursements to counties of gross weight and axle weight permit fees.
- Funding reflects elimination of \$10.0 million in General Revenue Funds for the Jobs and Education for Texans (JET) Program which provides grants to public junior and technical colleges for career and technical education courses or programs.
- Funding includes a reduction of \$5.0 million in General Revenue Funds for a one-time transfer to the Habitat Protection Fund outside the treasury. These funds allowed the agency to enter into interagency contracts with public universities to conduct research on certain candidate, threatened or endangered species.
- Funding reflects a decrease of 10.0 FTE positions related to the State Energy Conservation Office to align the FTE cap with historical staffing levels.

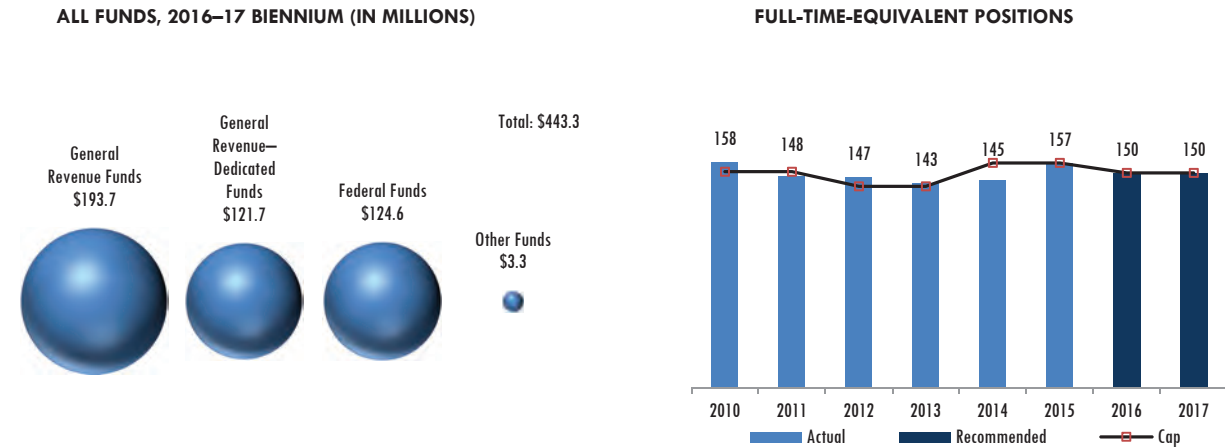


## TRUSTEED PROGRAMS WITHIN THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

**FIGURE 28**  
**TRUSTEED PROGRAMS WITHIN THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$352.6	\$193.7	(\$158.9)	(45.1%)
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$343.3	\$121.7	(\$221.6)	(64.5%)
Federal Funds	\$124.6	\$124.6	\$0.0	0.0%
Other Funds	\$57.4	\$3.3	(\$54.1)	(94.3%)
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$878.0</b>	<b>\$443.3</b>	<b>(\$434.7)</b>	<b>(49.5%)</b>



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

Funding for the Trusted Programs Within the Office of the Governor totals \$443.3 million in All Funds for the 2016–17 biennium, a decrease of \$434.7 million, or 49.5 percent, from the 2014–15 biennium. Funding reflects decreases in General Revenue Funds for disaster funds, onetime expenditures (such as the Spaceport incentives), and contingency funding for economic development, tourism, and film and music marketing.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Funding reflects the abolishment of the Emerging Technology Fund and includes a transfer of \$92.0 million in estimated unexpended balances in the Emerging Technology Fund to the Texas Enterprise Fund (\$46.0 million) and to the Higher Education Coordinating Board (\$46.0 million) to provide matching funds to Texas public universities to recruit Nobel Laureates and National Academy members to Texas, contingent on passage of legislation.
- Funding includes \$43.1 million in General Revenue Funds for grants to local law enforcement agencies for the following border security initiatives: prosecution, enforcement, to sustain year-round flight capacity for helicopters, interdiction operations, such as setting up road blocks and checkpoints, install and maintain cameras, and anti-gang activities.
- Funding includes \$30.0 million in General Revenue Funds for disaster funding for the 2016–17 biennium. This is a decrease of \$56.9 million, based on actual expenditures over the last five fiscal years, and the reduction of one-time funding from the British Petroleum (BP) Oil Spill Grants and the Economic Stabilization Fund (Other Funds).

- Funding for Film and Music Marketing includes \$10.0 million in General Revenue Funds and reflects a reduction of \$85.1 million in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds due to eliminating funding contingencies (\$63.1 million in Hotel Occupancy Tax Deposits Account (General Revenue Funds) and \$22.0 million in General Revenue Funds) for film incentives in the 2016–17 biennium.

## DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION RESOURCES

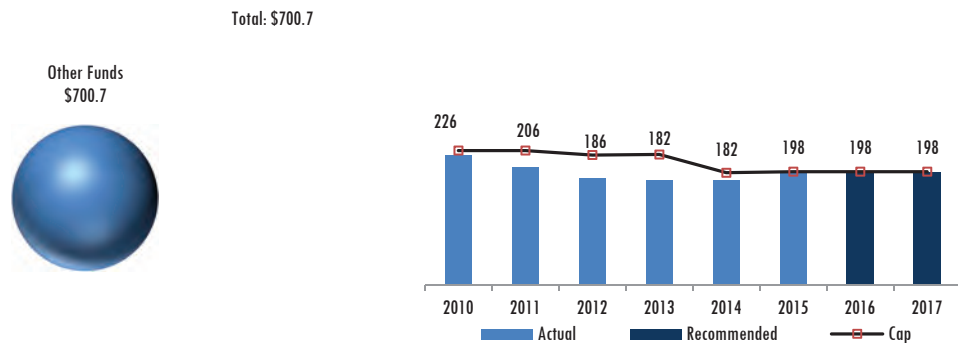
**FIGURE 29**  
**DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION RESOURCES, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Federal Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Other Funds	\$582.2	\$700.7	\$118.5	20.4%
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$582.2</b>	<b>\$700.7</b>	<b>\$118.5</b>	<b>20.4%</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)

FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.
- (3) Graphic has been revised from original publication to align with funding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Department of Information Resources totals \$700.7 million in All Funds (Interagency Contracts and Appropriated Receipts) for the 2016–17 biennium, an increase of \$118.5 million, or 20.4 percent, from the 2014–15 biennium. The increase is primarily due to an estimated increase in consumption of telecommunications and data center services by customer agencies and local entities. The Department of Information Resources is under Strategic Fiscal Review.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Agency appropriations primarily provide payments to service providers of telecommunications and data center services for cost of services for which the agency directly bills customers (i.e. state agencies, institutions of higher education, and local entities). Funding includes \$631.5 million in All Funds for cost of services for the following programs:
  - Capitol Complex Telephone System: Funding provides \$5.1 million which reflects an increase of \$1.2 million due to the expansion of voice over internet protocol (VoIP) phone service for the Capitol Complex.
  - Texas Agency Network: Funding provides \$169.7 million which reflects an increase of \$25.3 million primarily related to increased consumption of data services by non-state customers (local entities).
  - Data Center Services: Funding provides \$456.7 million which reflects an increase of \$84.9 million. The increases are generally agency-driven and are related to an anticipated increase in service consumption primarily for servers and storage impacted by agencies' initiatives started in the 2014–15 biennium, as well as increases related to disaster recovery services and server software purchases.

- Funding provides \$2.0 million in All Funds for reprocurments of the Texas.gov contract which is set to expire on August 31, 2016, and the Data Center Services oversight and print/mail services contracts (both set to expire on August 31, 2018). The increase of \$1.5 million over the 2014–15 biennium provides for specialized legal services in the area of information technology and consulting services to consider alternative funding and service models.

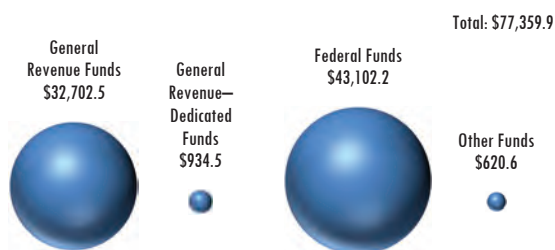
## ARTICLE II – HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

**FIGURE 30**  
**ARTICLE II – HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

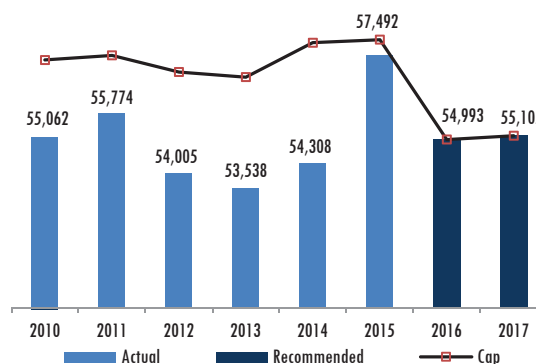
(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$29,789.9	\$32,702.5	\$2,912.7	9.8%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$1,191.5	\$934.5	(\$256.9)	(21.6%)
Federal Funds	\$42,858.4	\$43,102.2	\$243.8	0.6%
Other Funds	\$673.6	\$620.6	(\$53.0)	(7.9%)
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$74,513.4</b>	<b>\$77,359.9</b>	<b>\$2,846.6</b>	<b>3.8%</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)



FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Excludes Interagency Contracts.
- (3) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

### MAJOR FISCAL AND POLICY ISSUES AFFECTING ARTICLE II

All Funds for Health and Human Services total \$77.4 billion, an increase of \$2.8 billion from the 2014–15 biennium. General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds total \$33.6 billion, an increase of \$2.7 billion from the 2014–15 biennium. Funding primarily reflects a \$3.1 billion All Funds increase for the Medicaid program and a \$217.3 million All Funds increase for child protective services at the Department of Family and Protective Services. This is offset by the contingent transfer of \$825.0 million in All Funds in certain programs to the Texas Workforce Commission (Article VII).

Appropriations for Health and Human Services encompass many different programs, but spending is driven primarily by forecasted caseloads for entitlement programs, such as Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), and foster care and related programs.

- \$62.1 billion in All Funds, including \$25.6 billion in General Revenue Funds and \$0.1 billion in General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, is provided for the Texas Medicaid program. This is an increase of \$3.1 billion in All Funds, including \$2.6 billion in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds. Approximately \$1.7 billion in General Revenue Funds is provided for items including projected caseload growth, including the transition of certain children from CHIP to Medicaid; maintaining fiscal year 2015 average costs for most programs, including fiscal year 2015 rate increases; replacing \$0.3 billion in Interagency Contracts with General Revenue Funds; and full biennial funding of the Community First Choice program. This increase is offset by a reduction of \$0.3 billion in General Revenue Funds from

not continuing state funding for the non-federal portion of the Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) program in the 2016–17 biennium.

- A less favorable Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) results in a higher proportion of the program being funded with General Revenue Funds (an estimated increase of \$747.2 million) with the net loss of specific enhanced federal funds matching rates further increasing the proportion of the program funded with General Revenue Funds (an increase of \$107.6 million). These increases are offset by a reduction to the proportion of the program funded with General Revenue Funds (a decrease of \$319.9 million) related to a 23 percentage point increase to the Enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (EFMAP), which applies to certain children in Medicaid previously receiving services through CHIP.
- \$1.6 billion in All Funds, including \$695.6 million in General Revenue Funds, is provided to fully fund projected increases in cost due to medical inflation, higher utilization, or increased acuity. \$575.6 million in All Funds including \$241.7 million in General Revenue Funds, is provided to reimburse Medicaid managed care organizations for the cost of the Affordable Care Act Health Insurance Providers Fee and associated federal income tax. \$313.3 million in All Funds, including \$122.4 million in General Revenue Funds is provided to fund an additional 6,586 long-term-care waiver clients by the end of fiscal year 2017. Funding levels also reflect a reduction of \$869.6 million in All Funds, including \$373.0 million in General Revenue Funds, for cost-containment initiatives.
- Funding includes \$1.7 billion in All Funds, \$142.3 million in General Revenue Funds for CHIP, which is a decrease of \$268.9 million in All Funds and \$430.4 million in General Revenue Funds from the 2014–15 biennium. The All Funds decrease is primarily due to a transition of certain children from CHIP to Medicaid pursuant to the Affordable Care Act. Funding levels also include a reduction to the proportion of the program funded with General Revenue Funds related to a 23 percentage point increase to the Enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (EFMAP), the matching rate for the CHIP program. Funding includes \$16.3 million in All Funds, \$1.3 million in General Revenue Funds for the Health Insurance Providers Fee and resulting federal income tax impact.
- Funding reflects the transfer of the Vocational Rehabilitation, Business Enterprises of Texas, and Disability Determination Services programs to the Texas Workforce Commission for the 2016–17 biennium. This results in a decrease of \$825.0 million in All Funds from the 2014–15 biennium. The number of full-time-equivalent positions decreases by 2,667.4 from fiscal years 2015 to 2017 due to the transfer. The transfer is contingent upon passage of legislation.
- Funding for child protective services (CPS) totals \$2.8 billion in All Funds, including \$1.5 billion in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds. This is an increase of \$217.3 million in All Funds for:
  - Entitlement caseload growth in foster care, adoption subsidies, and the permanency care assistance program;
  - Non-entitlement caseload growth in CPS purchased services;
  - An additional 161.8 full-time-equivalent (FTE) positions in fiscal year 2016 and 257.7 FTEs in fiscal year 2017 to maintain the fiscal year 2015 staffing and cost in direct delivery programs, maintain the end of year 2015 average daily caseload per worker, implement CPS transformation initiatives, assist with cases in high staff vacancy or high volume areas, and create a chief data office to improve child safety through the use of predictive analytics and trend analysis;
  - The establishment of a Worker Safety Office to provide trauma support to caseworkers;
  - The roll-out of foster care redesign to one new catchment area during the 2016–17 biennium;
  - A sub-acute inpatient treatment program to provide 24-hour specialized treatment to children with mental, emotional, and behavioral health needs in an inpatient hospital setting; and
  - The development and use of the child and adolescent needs and strength (CANS) assessment tool for children in the conservatorship of DFPS.

- Funding for behavioral health and substance abuse includes \$2.7 billion in All Funds for the biennium, including \$1.9 billion in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, which is an increase of 1.3 percent in All Funds, and 7.2 percent in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds. Increased funding for inpatient client services includes state hospital information technology improvements, building repairs and inflation-related cost increases, in addition to new contracted community hospital beds. Increased funding for outpatient services includes funding the adult mental health waitlist, Preadmission Screening and Resident Review, transition support for patients moving from hospitals to the community, expansion of recovery-focused clubhouses, crisis and suicide prevention services, and residential treatment slots for Department of Family and Protective Services clients who are at risk of parental relinquishment. Funding assumes discontinuation of NorthSTAR in January 2017.
- Funds totaling \$191.6 million in All Funds, including \$187.8 million in General Revenue Funds, have been transferred from the Department of State Health Services and Special Provisions 48 to the Health and Human Services Commission. This consolidates the Expanded Primary Health Care Program and the Family Planning Program at HHSC, in a new Strategy D.2.3, Women’s Health Services. It includes the existing Texas Women’s Health Program, the Expanded Primary Health Care Program, and the Family Planning Program. Total funding for Strategy D.2.3, Women’s Health Services is \$260.8 million in All Funds, including \$257.1 million in General Revenue Funds, which is a \$50.0 million increase in General Revenue Funds above the 2014–15 biennial funding level.
- Funding includes an increase of \$88.9 million in All Funds, which includes \$38.1 million in General Revenue Funds to increase the base pay of Community Attendant Care Workers to \$8.00 per hour.
- Funding includes an increase of \$52.6 million in All Funds to transfer the Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) grant program and the Children’s Advocacy Centers (CAC) grant program from the Office of the Attorney General to HHSC. This is a \$4.8 million increase for CASA and a \$6.7 million increase for CAC over 2014–15 biennial funding levels.

**Figure 31** shows the All Funds appropriation for each agency in Article II, and **Figure 32** shows the General Revenue Funds appropriation for each agency. On the subsequent pages in this chapter are more specific details about funding levels for the agencies in Article II.

**FIGURE 31**  
**ARTICLE II – HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, ALL FUNDS**  
(IN MILLIONS)

FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Department of Aging and Disability Services	\$11,613.9	\$8,803.0	(\$2,810.9)	(24.2%)
Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services	\$1,232.5	\$455.0	(\$777.5)	(63.1%)
Department of Family and Protective Services	\$3,113.8	\$3,451.3	\$337.5	10.8%
Department of State Health Services	\$6,504.5	\$6,092.6	(\$411.8)	(6.3%)
Health and Human Services Commission	\$51,448.4	\$57,492.2	\$6,043.7	11.7%
Article II, Special Provisions	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
<b>Subtotal, Health and Human Services</b>	<b>\$73,913.1</b>	<b>\$76,294.0</b>	<b>\$2,380.9</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
Employee Benefits and Debt Service	\$1,772.5	\$1,972.1	\$199.6	11.3%
Less Interagency Contracts	\$1,172.2	\$906.2	(\$266.1)	(22.7%)
<b>Total, All Functions</b>	<b>\$74,513.4</b>	<b>\$77,359.9</b>	<b>\$2,846.6</b>	<b>3.8%</b>

NOTES:

- (1) May include certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.
- (3) 2016–17 amounts reflect the transfer of certain programs from Article I to Article II and from Article II to Article VII.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE 32**  
**ARTICLE II – HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)

FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Department of Aging and Disability Services	\$4,592.9	\$3,577.8	(\$1,015.1)	(22.1%)
Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services	\$218.9	\$119.5	(\$99.3)	(45.4%)
Department of Family and Protective Services	\$1,515.8	\$1,829.5	\$313.6	20.7%
Department of State Health Services	\$2,593.6	\$2,611.6	\$17.9	0.7%
Health and Human Services Commission	\$19,758.3	\$23,250.3	\$3,492.0	17.7%
Article II, Special Provisions	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
<b>Subtotal, Health and Human Services</b>	<b>\$28,679.5</b>	<b>\$31,388.7</b>	<b>\$2,709.1</b>	<b>9.4%</b>
Employee Benefits and Debt Service	\$1,110.3	\$1,313.8	\$203.5	18.3%
<b>Total, All Functions</b>	<b>\$29,789.9</b>	<b>\$32,702.5</b>	<b>\$2,912.7</b>	<b>9.8%</b>

NOTES:

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.
- (3) 2016–17 amounts reflect the transfer of certain programs from Article I to Article II and from Article II to Article VII.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.



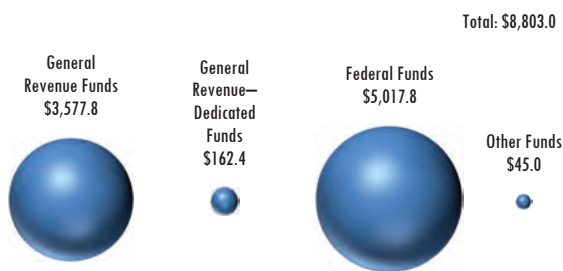
## DEPARTMENT OF AGING AND DISABILITY SERVICES

**FIGURE 33**  
**DEPARTMENT OF AGING AND DISABILITY SERVICES, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

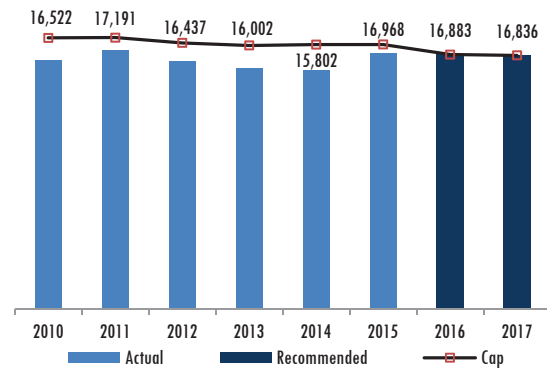
(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$4,592.9	\$3,577.8	(\$1,015.1)	(22.1%)
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$131.4	\$162.4	\$31.0	23.6%
Federal Funds	\$6,818.7	\$5,017.8	(\$1,800.9)	(26.4%)
Other Funds	\$70.9	\$45.0	(\$25.9)	(36.6%)
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$11,613.9</b>	<b>\$8,803.0</b>	<b>(\$2,810.9)</b>	<b>(24.2%)</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)



FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Department of Aging and Disability Services (DADS) totals \$8.8 billion in All Funds, including \$3.7 billion in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds. This represents a decrease of \$2.8 billion in All Funds, including \$1.0 billion in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, from the 2014–15 base.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- The September 2014 statewide expansion of the STAR+PLUS program and the expected March 2015 carve-in to STAR+PLUS of nursing facility services will result in certain long-term care services previously provided at DADS being provided by HHSC. The programs at DADS affected by the STAR+PLUS expansion or nursing facility carve-in include Primary Home Care, Day Activity & Health Services, Community-based Alternatives (CBA), Nursing Facility Payments, Medicaid Skilled Nursing Facility, and Promoting Independence Services. Though certain clients will continue to receive these services via DADS, the projected expenditures there will decline from 2014–15 levels by approximately \$3.7 billion in All Funds, including \$1.5 billion in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds.
- In addition to the clients and services remaining at DADS in programs affected by managed care expansions, DADS will continue providing other Medicaid community care entitlement and waiver services and institutional services in their Community Attendant Services, Home and Community-based Services (HCS), Community Living and Support Services (CLASS), Deaf–Blind Multiple Disabilities (DBMD), Medically Dependent Children Program (MDCP), Texas Home Living Waiver, All-inclusive Care – Elderly (PACE), Hospice, Intermediate Care Facilities-IID, and State Supported Living Center programs.

## Funding includes:

- \$171.8 million in All Funds, including \$71.5 million in General Revenue, for 4,498 slots to reduce the waiver program interest lists in STAR+PLUS CBA (\$41.8 million in All Funds is appropriated to HHSC), MDCP, CLASS, and HCS. This includes fully funding the interest list for the Deaf-Blind Multiple Disabilities waiver and FTEs to ensure timely enrollment of these slots.
- \$50.4 million in All Funds, including \$19.1 million in General Revenue, for 738 slots in the Home and Community-based Services (HCS) waiver and 50 STAR+PLUS CBA slots (\$0.8 million is appropriated to HHSC) for individuals who are either at-risk for institutionalization, aging out of foster care, or wish to move from an institution to a community setting.
- \$31.3 million in All Funds, including \$18.6 million in General Revenue Funds, for local intellectual/developmental disability authorities and community service providers to help prevent institutionalization for approximately 500 individuals with complex medical/behavioral needs.
- \$91.1 million in All Funds, including \$31.8 million in General Revenue, for 1,300 HCS slots for individuals with an intellectual or developmental disability either moving or diverted from a nursing facility. These slots are estimated to save up to \$59.5 million in All Funds, including \$25.6 million in General Revenue, in nursing facility costs at HHSC.
- Increased funding for dental services through the HCS waiver, reimbursement assistance for HCS providers to install fire sprinkler systems, expansion of Long-Term Care Ombudsman services for assisted living facilities and the Texas Lifespan Respite Care program, and additional federal funds for non-Medicaid community-based services.
- \$2.2 million in General Revenue to support staff at each of the state's 22 Aging and Disability Resource Centers to assist veterans in accessing long-term support services as well as the various state and local benefits.
- The bill decreases appropriations for State Supported Living Centers (SSLC) by \$1.0 million compared to the 2014–15 biennium. This includes an increase in General Revenue Funds and a decrease in Federal Funds related to a less-favorable FMAP. It also includes \$8.2 million in All Funds, including \$3.5 million in General Revenue Funds, to assist SSLC residents who are transitioning to the community; \$7.1 million in All Funds, including \$3.0 million in General Revenue Funds, to implement a quality improvement program at SSLCs; \$3.0 million in General Revenue to replace vehicles at SSLCs; \$18.0 million for repairs and renovations of SSLC facilities; and a proportionate reduction to All Funds to reflect a projected census decline. Funding levels do not assume closure of any SSLCs in the 2016–17 biennium.
- Funding includes \$39.5 million in All Funds, including \$17.0 million in General Revenue Funds, to address projected cost growth in the 2016–17 biennium.

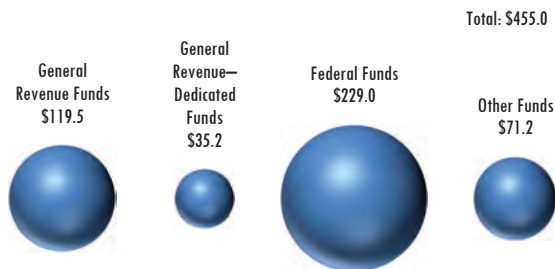
## DEPARTMENT OF ASSISTIVE AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES

**FIGURE 34**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ASSISTIVE AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

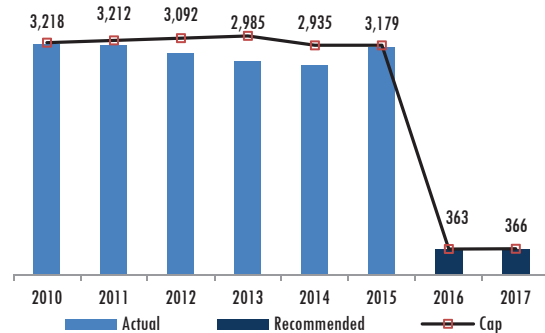
(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$218.9	\$119.5	(\$99.3)	(45.4%)
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$34.9	\$35.2	\$0.3	0.8%
Federal Funds	\$937.9	\$229.0	(\$708.8)	(75.6%)
Other Funds	\$40.8	\$71.2	\$30.4	74.4%
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$1,232.5</b>	<b>\$455.0</b>	<b>(\$777.5)</b>	<b>(63.1%)</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)



FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services (DARS) for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$455.0 million in All Funds, which includes an All Funds decrease of \$777.5 million from the 2014–15 biennium due to program transfers to the Texas Workforce Commission. This decrease is partially offset by additional funding as described in the Highlights below. General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds total \$154.7 million, a decrease of \$99.1 million from the 2014–15 biennium. The Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services is under Strategic Fiscal Review.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Funding for the agency reflects the transfer of the Vocational Rehabilitation, Business Enterprises of Texas, and Disability Determination Services programs to the Texas Workforce Commission for the 2016–17 biennium. This results in a decrease of \$825.0 million in All Funds from the 2014–15 biennium. The number of full-time equivalents decreases by 2,667.4 from fiscal years 2015 to 2017 due to the transfer. The transfer is contingent upon passage of legislation.
- Funding for the Autism Program totals \$14.2 million in All Funds, including \$14.0 million in General Revenue Funds, for the biennium. This is an increase of \$5.0 million in General Revenue Funds from the 2014–15 biennium and reflects additional funding to provide focused applied behavioral analysis (ABA) treatment services to approximately 1,900 children over the biennium. Funding levels support comprehensive ABA services only for children enrolled as of August 31, 2015.

- Funding for Early Childhood Intervention services includes an increase of \$3.8 million in General Revenue Funds (\$25.9 million in All Funds) over the 2014–15 biennium for anticipated caseload growth and an increase in average monthly service hours to 2.75, for a total of \$309.5 million in All Funds.
- Funding for Children’s Blindness Services totals \$10.5 million in General Revenue Funds (\$11.4 million in All Funds) for the biennium. This is an increase of \$1.7 million in General Revenue Funds from the 2014–15 biennium for additional full-time-equivalent positions to serve additional children.

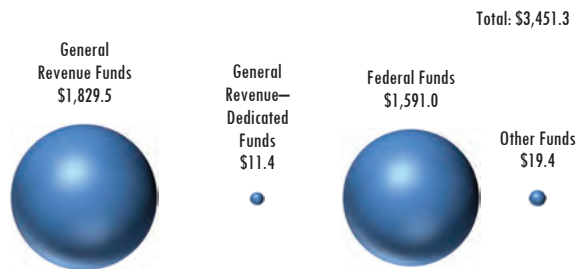
## DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES

**FIGURE 35**  
**DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

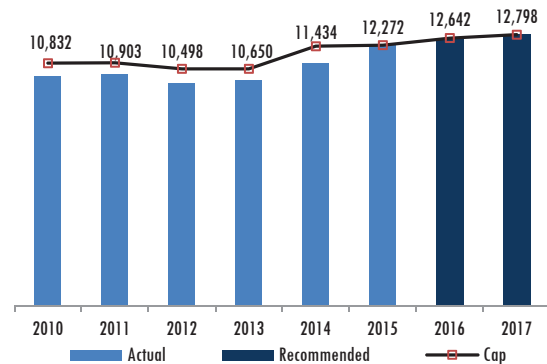
(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$1,515.8	\$1,829.5	\$313.6	20.7%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$11.4	\$11.4	\$0.0	0.0%
Federal Funds	\$1,568.0	\$1,591.0	\$23.0	1.5%
Other Funds	\$18.6	\$19.4	\$0.8	4.5%
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$3,113.8</b>	<b>\$3,451.3</b>	<b>\$337.5</b>	<b>10.8%</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)



FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS) for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$3.5 billion in All Funds, including \$1.8 billion in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds. This represents a \$313.6 million, or 20.7 percent, increase in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds and a \$337.5 million, or 10.8 percent, increase in All Funds.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Funding for child protective services (CPS) totals \$2.8 billion in All Funds, including \$1.5 billion in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds. This is an increase of \$217.3 million in All Funds for:
  - Entitlement caseload growth in foster care, adoption subsidies, and the permanency care assistance program;
  - Non-entitlement caseload growth in CPS purchased services;
  - An additional 161.8 full-time-equivalent (FTE) positions in fiscal year 2016 and 257.7 FTEs in fiscal year 2017 to maintain the fiscal year 2015 staffing and cost in direct delivery programs, maintain the end of year 2015 average daily caseload per worker, implement CPS transformation initiatives, assist with cases in high staff vacancy or high volume areas, and create a chief data office to improve child safety through the use of predictive analytics and trend analysis.
  - The establishment of a Worker Safety Office to provide trauma support to caseworkers;

- The roll-out of foster care redesign to one new catchment area during the 2016–17 biennium;
  - A subacute inpatient treatment program to provide 24-hour specialized treatment to children with mental, emotional, and behavioral health needs in an inpatient hospital setting; and
  - The development and use of the child and adolescent needs and strength (CANS) assessment tool for children in the conservatorship of DFPS.
- Funding for prevention programs totals \$121.7 million in All Funds, including \$100.8 million in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds. This includes an increase of \$41.0 million in All Funds to expand project Health Outcomes through Prevention and Early Support (HOPES), services to at-risk youth (STAR), and the community youth development (CYD) program. Funding will also provide for prevention services to military families, community-based services to high risk families, and shaken baby syndrome and safe sleep initiatives awareness campaigns. Funding for child care licensing totals \$84.9 million in All Funds, including \$41.7 million in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds. This is an increase of \$10.7 million in All Funds to provide for additional residential child care licensing staff and salary parity for day care child care licensing staff.
  - Funding in the Agency-wide Automated Systems goal was also increased by \$37.0 million in All Funds for IMPACT modifications, replacement of the automated call distributor system in statewide intake, automation of the Family Inquiry Network/Database Research System (FINDRS) for data matching between DFPS and the Department of State Health Services, a new child abuse and neglect prevention services database, automation of the child care licensing fee collection process, and automation of the criminal history background checks through the Department of Public Safety/Federal Bureau of Investigation.
  - Funding of \$13.2 million in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds and \$21.1 million in All Funds for the creation of a stipend program to support mentoring and training for new caseworkers; paying down overtime to 140 hours for CPS, Adult Protective Services, Child Care Licensing, Statewide Intake, and the Office of Consumer Affairs staff/caseworkers; and merit increases.

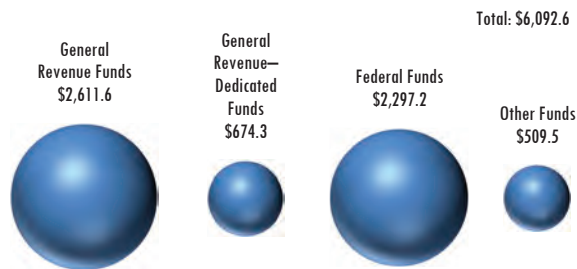
## DEPARTMENT OF STATE HEALTH SERVICES

**FIGURE 36**  
**DEPARTMENT OF STATE HEALTH SERVICES, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

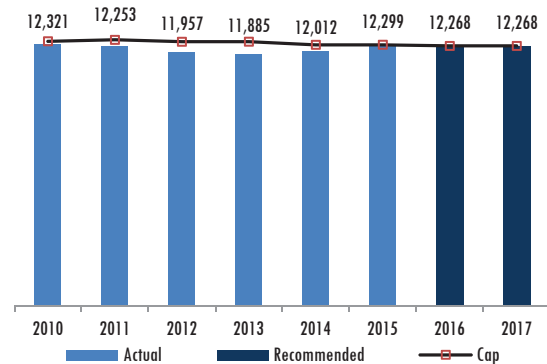
(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$2,593.6	\$2,611.6	\$17.9	0.7%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$987.0	\$674.3	(\$312.7)	(31.7%)
Federal Funds	\$2,372.2	\$2,297.2	(\$75.0)	(3.2%)
Other Funds	\$551.6	\$509.5	(\$42.0)	(7.6%)
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$6,504.5</b>	<b>\$6,092.6</b>	<b>(\$411.8)</b>	<b>(6.3%)</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)



FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Department of State Health Services for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$6.1 billion in All Funds, which reflects a decrease of \$411.8 million from the 2014–15 biennium. General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds total \$3.3 billion, a decrease of \$294.8 million in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds from the 2014–15 biennium.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Funding for behavioral health and substance abuse includes \$2.7 billion in All Funds for the biennium, including \$1.9 billion in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, which is an increase of 1.3 percent in All Funds, and 7.2 percent in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds. Increased funding for inpatient client services includes state hospital information technology improvements, building repairs and inflation-related cost increases, in addition to new contracted community hospital beds. Increased funding for outpatient services includes funding the adult mental health waitlist, Preadmission Screening and Resident Review, transition support for patients moving from hospitals to the community, expansion of recovery-focused clubhouses, crisis and suicide prevention services, and residential treatment slots for Department of Family and Protective Services clients who are at risk of parental relinquishment. Funding assumes discontinuation of NorthSTAR in January 2017.
- Funding for EMS and Trauma Care Systems is \$133.3 million in All Funds for the biennium, which is a decrease in All Funds of \$300.6 million from the 2014–15 biennium, due to a one-time appropriation of \$300.0 million by

the Eighty-third Legislature of General Revenue–Dedicated Trauma Facility and EMS Account No. 5111, which was transferred to the Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) for Medicaid expenses.

- Funding for the Family Planning and the Expanded Primary Health Care Programs has been transferred to the Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC), resulting in a decrease of \$142.8 million in All Funds and \$137.8 million in General Revenue Funds compared to the 2014–15 biennium.
- Funding for the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program is \$1.6 billion in All Funds for the biennium, including \$440.3 million in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, which is a \$27.6 million increase in All Funds over the 2014–15 biennium, due to an anticipated increase in Federal Funds.
- Funding for the Office of Violent Sex Offender Management (OVSOM) is \$20.6 million in All Funds for the biennium, including \$20.4 million in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, which is an increase of \$7.5 million in General Revenue Funds over the 2014–15 biennium, due to increases in the per diem cost to house offenders and for projected caseload increases. The Eighty-second Legislature created OVSOM as an independent, autonomous state agency administratively attached to DSHS. OVSOM is solely responsible for providing the treatment and supervision of civilly committed sexually violent predators.
- Funding includes \$5.0 million in General Revenue Funds for the 2016–17 biennium for Ebola and other infectious diseases and \$3.0 million in General Revenue Funds for local preparedness of hazardous chemical events. These amounts include funding for epidemiological surveillance and response capacity, infectious disease response training and exercises, public health preparedness and response communications and coordination, personal protective equipment and chemical event preparedness.



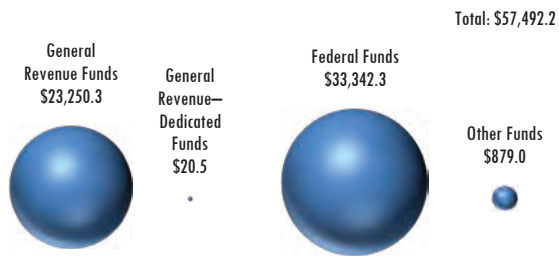
## HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION

**FIGURE 37**  
**HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

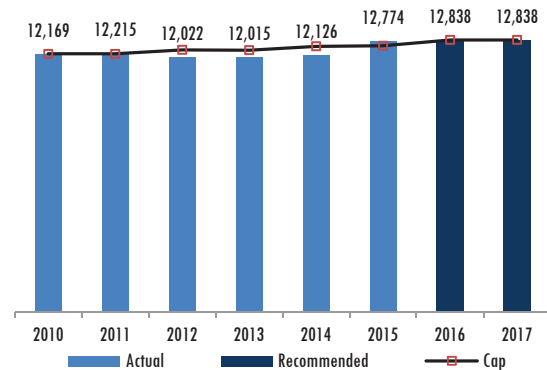
(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$19,758.3	\$23,250.3	\$3,492.0	17.7%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$0.0	\$20.5	\$20.5	N/A
Federal Funds	\$30,531.2	\$33,342.3	\$2,811.1	9.2%
Other Funds	\$1,158.9	\$879.0	(\$279.9)	(24.2%)
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$51,448.4</b>	<b>\$57,492.2</b>	<b>\$6,043.7</b>	<b>11.7%</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)



FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$57.5 billion in All Funds, which includes an increase of \$6.0 billion from the 2014–15 biennium. General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds total \$23.3 billion, an increase of \$3.5 billion from the 2014–15 biennium. The increase in funding is primarily related to the Medicaid program.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Funding for Medicaid at HHSC for the 2016–17 biennium includes \$52.6 billion in All Funds, \$21.7 billion in General Revenue Funds which is an increase of \$6.1 billion in All Funds and \$3.7 billion in General Revenue Funds from the 2014–15 biennium. The statewide expansion of the STAR+PLUS program (September 2014) and carving in of nursing facility services to STAR+PLUS (March 2015) result in long-term care services previously provided at the Department of Aging and Disability Services being provided at the Health and Human Services Commission. Funding for clients who will receive these long-term care services through HHSC increased by approximately \$3.9 billion in All Funds, including \$1.7 billion in General Revenue Funds, from the 2014–15 expenditure level. The net increase for Medicaid at HHSC includes \$1.6 billion in All Funds, \$678.7 million in General Revenue Funds to fully fund projected increases in cost due to medical inflation, higher utilization, or increased acuity; \$571.0 million in All Funds, \$239.8 million in General Revenue Funds to fund the Health Insurance Providers Fee and resulting federal income tax impact, per the Affordable Care Act; and \$46.1 million in All Funds, \$19.8 million in General Revenue Funds to fund additional services provided to individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities.

- Funds include \$1.3 billion in General Revenue Funds for projected caseload growth, a less favorable Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP), which results in a higher proportion of the program being funded with General Revenue Funds, and a reduction to the proportion of the program funded with General Revenue Funds related to a 23 percentage point increase to the Enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (EFMAP), which applies to certain children in Medicaid previously receiving services through the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Funding for Medicaid includes a decrease of \$869.6 million in All Funds, including \$373.0 million in General Revenue Funds for cost containment initiatives, and a decrease of \$300.0 million in Other Funds due to a one-time interagency contract in 2014–15 with the Department of State Health Services to provide additional funds for Medicaid expenses.
- Funding includes \$1.7 billion in All Funds, \$142.3 million in General Revenue Funds for CHIP, which is a decrease of \$268.9 million in All Funds and \$430.4 million in General Revenue Funds from the 2014–15 biennium. The All Funds decrease is primarily due to a transition of certain children from CHIP to Medicaid pursuant to the Affordable Care Act. Funding levels also include a reduction to the proportion of the program funded with General Revenue Funds related to a 23 percentage point increase to the Enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (EFMAP), the matching rate for the CHIP program. Funding includes \$16.3 million in All Funds, \$1.3 million in General Revenue Funds for the Health Insurance Providers Fee and resulting federal income tax impact, per the Affordable Care Act.
- Funding includes \$128.5 million in All Funds, \$45.4 million in General Revenue Funds for the Office of the Inspector General, which is an increase of \$1.5 million in All Funds from the 2014–15 biennium. The net increase includes additional funds for the Medicaid Fraud and Abuse Detection System and a new lease to consolidate the OIG employees based in Austin, offset by a decrease due to the ending of the fraud case management system contract.
- Funding includes an increase of \$88.9 million in All Funds, which includes \$38.1 million in General Revenue Funds to increase the base pay of Community Attendant Care Workers to \$8.00 per hour.
- Funding includes \$56.9 million in All Funds, including \$21.5 million in General Revenue Funds for the Family Violence Services program, which is an increase of \$3.9 million in All Funds from the 2014–15 biennium. The increased funding will serve 2,176 additional clients in the Family Violence Program.
- Funding includes \$29.4 million in All Funds, which includes \$15.8 million in General Revenue Funds to provide wage or salary increases at HHSC, DADS and DSHS for direct support professionals, registered nurses and licensed vocational nurses, custodial and laundry staff, food personnel, psychiatric nurse assistants, and career ladder tracks for eligibility determination workers and information technology personnel.
- Funding includes an increase of \$191.6 million in All Funds, \$187.8 million in General Revenue Funds for the transfer of the Expanded Primary Health Care Program and the Family Planning Program from the Department of State Health Services (DSHS) to HHSC and the transfer of Special Provisions 48, Women's Health Programs, to HHSC. Strategy D.2.3 has been renamed Women's Health Services to include the Texas Women's Health Program, the Expanded Primary Health Care Program, and the Family Planning Programs. Total funding for the Women's Health Services is \$260.8 million in All Funds, \$257.1 million in General Revenue Funds.
- Funding includes an increase of \$52.6 million in All Funds to transfer the Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) grant program and the Children's Advocacy Centers (CAC) grant program from the Office of the Attorney General to HHSC. This is a \$4.8 million increase for CASA and a \$6.7 million increase for CAC over 2014–15 biennial funding levels.
- Funding includes an increase of \$20.0 million in General Revenue Funds to implement a grant program to provide mental health services to veterans.

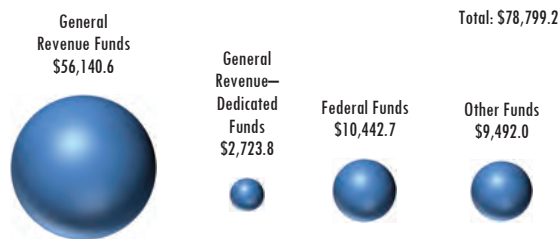
## ARTICLE III – EDUCATION

**FIGURE 38**  
**ARTICLE III – EDUCATION BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

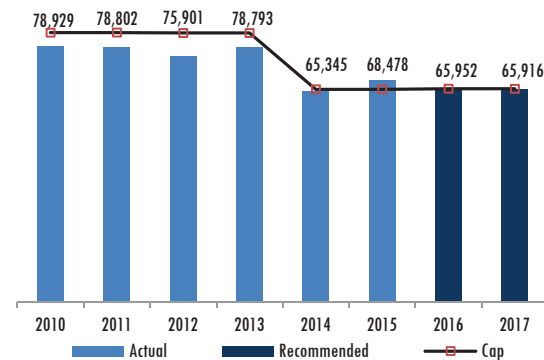
(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$50,674.6	\$56,140.6	\$5,466.0	10.8%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$2,676.1	\$2,723.8	\$47.7	1.8%
Federal Funds	\$10,034.1	\$10,442.7	\$408.6	4.1%
Other Funds	\$10,556.9	\$9,492.0	(\$1,065.0)	(10.1%)
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$73,941.8</b>	<b>\$78,799.2</b>	<b>\$4,857.3</b>	<b>6.6%</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)



FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Excludes Interagency Contracts.
- (3) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

### MAJOR FISCAL AND POLICY ISSUES AFFECTING ARTICLE III

Public Education All Funds appropriations, excluding the Teacher Retirement System and end-of-article benefits, total \$55.0 billion for the 2016–17 biennium, an increase of \$3.4 billion, or 6.6 percent from the 2014–15 biennium. General Revenue and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds total \$37.8 billion, an increase of \$4.0 billion, or 11.9 percent from the 2014–15 biennium. Other Funds total \$7.1 billion for the 2016–17 biennium, a \$1.0 billion or 12.6 percent decrease. Federal Funds total \$10.2 billion, a \$410.9 million or 4.2 percent increase primarily attributable to Child Nutrition.

The majority of Public Education funding consists of state aid for school districts and charter schools through the Foundation School Program (FSP) system. FSP funding is driven by statutory formulas, amounts specified in the General Appropriations Act, and projected enrollment and district property value amounts.

- FSP funding for the 2016–17 biennium includes \$35.9 billion in General Revenue Funds and \$42.8 billion in All Funds. This represents a General Revenue Funds increase of \$4.2 billion, or 13.3 percent, and an All Funds increase of \$3.2 billion, or 8.0 percent, compared to the 2014–15 biennium.
- General Revenue funding for the FSP is increased by \$4.5 billion contingent on two tax relief provisions: (1) \$2.15 billion is contingent on legislation providing an equivalent amount of school district property tax relief; and (2) \$2.35 billion is contingent on franchise tax reform resulting in equivalent savings and a corresponding reduction to the

Property Tax Relief Fund. These amounts would be provided to school districts to hold them harmless for the lost tax revenue resulting from such legislation.

- General Revenue funding for the FSP is increased by \$1.5 billion over what is needed to fully fund current law, including \$1.2 billion related to an increase in the Basic Allotment, \$200.0 million contingent on legislation that equalizes within the school finance formulas the treatment of similar tax effort across school districts, \$55.5 million for the Instructional Facilities Allotment to provide tax relief for property-poor districts issuing bonds for local facility needs, and \$47.5 million for the New instructional Facilities Allotment to provide start up funds for new district and charter school campuses.
- Non-FSP program and administration funding at the Texas Education Agency for the 2016–17 biennium includes \$1.9 billion in General Revenue appropriations, a \$178.6 million decrease compared to the 2014–15 biennium. The decrease is due primarily to the exclusion of one-time \$330.0 million transition aid to school districts (Senate Bill 1458, Eighty-third Legislature, 2013). Instructional materials and technology funding is \$1.0 billion, a \$102.9 million increase compared to the 2014–15 biennium. Additionally, General Revenue Funds are provided for new Reading and Math Academies (\$30.0 million each).

Higher Education All Funds appropriations, excluding Higher Education Employees Group Insurance contributions and end-of-article benefits, total \$17.1 billion for the 2016–17 biennium, an increase of \$1.0 billion, or 6.4 percent from the 2014–15 biennium. General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds total \$14.5 billion, an increase of \$1.1 billion, or 8.1 percent from the 2014–15 biennium. The majority of Higher Education funding consists of formula funding to the General Academic Institutions, Lamar State Colleges, Texas State Technical Colleges, Health-related Institutions, and the Public Community and Junior Colleges.

- Formula funding for the General Academic Institutions for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$4.7 billion in All Funds, which includes \$3.5 billion in General Revenue Funds. This represents an increase of \$328.1 million in All Funds, or 7.6 percent from the 2014–15 biennium. This includes an increase of \$301.6 million, or 9.5 percent, in General Revenue Funds from the 2014–15 biennium. Formula amounts for 2016–17 increase the Instruction and Operations Formula rate from \$54.86 per weighted semester credit hour in 2014–15 to \$56.29 in 2016–17. Formula amounts for the Infrastructure Formula increase the 2014–15 rate of \$5.56 per predicted square foot to \$5.72.
- Formula funding for the Lamar State Colleges for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$34.9 million in All Funds, which includes \$34.1 million in General Revenue. This represents a decrease of \$4.4 million, or 11.2 percent from the 2014–15 biennium in All Funds. This includes a decrease of \$4.0 million, or 10.5 percent, in General Revenue Funds from the 2014–15 biennium, and is due primarily to a decrease in contact hours from the 2014–15 biennium. Formula funding amounts increase the Instruction and Operations Formula rate from \$3.44 per contact hour in 2014–15 to \$3.59 in 2016–17. Formula amounts for the Infrastructure Formula increase the 2014–15 rate of \$5.56 per predicted square foot to \$5.72.
- Formula funding for the Texas State Technical Colleges for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$107.3 million in All Funds, which includes \$103.9 million in General Revenue Funds. This represents an increase of \$1.6 million, or 1.5 percent from the 2014–15 biennium in All Funds. This includes an increase of \$1.5 million, or 1.4 percent, in General Revenue Funds from the 2014–15 biennium, and maintains the returned value formula methodology that began in 2014–15.
- Formula funding for the Health-related Institutions for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$2.0 billion in All Funds, which includes \$1.9 billion in General Revenue Funds. This represents an increase of \$130.9 million, or 7.1 percent from the 2014–15 biennium in All Funds. This includes an increase of \$111.6 million in General Revenue Funds, or 6.3 percent, from the 2014–15 biennium. Formula funding increases the All Funds rate for all the formulas for the Health-related Institutions, except the mission specific formulas. The mission specific formula funding levels were increased by 5.9 percent from the 2014–15 funding levels.

- Formula funding for the Public Community and Junior Colleges for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$1.7 billion in General Revenue Funds. This represents a decrease of \$38.9 million, or 2.2 percent from the 2014–15 biennium, and is due primarily to a 4.6 percent decrease in contact hours from 2014–15. Formula funding amounts maintain the 2014–15 rates for core operations and success points funding, increase the rate for contact hour funding, and do not maintain the percentage split for formula funding at 90 percent for contact hour funding and 10 percent for success point funding.
- Funding for the Higher Education Coordinating Board reflects an increase of \$107.9 million in General Revenue Funds from the 2014–15 biennium. This includes an increase of \$83.5 million for the TEXAS Grants Program, an increase of \$27.0 million for the Texas Educational Opportunity Grants Program, an increase of \$17.4 million for the Tuition Equalization Grants Program and increase of \$2.5 million for the Texas College Work Study Program from the 2014–15 biennium. These are partially offset by a decrease of \$21.4 million from the Top Ten Percent Scholarships Program and a decrease of \$12.2 million from the B-On-Time Program for private institutions. Funding for these programs support renewal awards in 2016–17.
- Funding for the Texas Research Incentive Program at the Higher Education Coordinating Board includes a decrease of \$8.9 million in General Revenue from 2014–15 levels.
- Funding for Graduate Medical Education Expansion at the Higher Education Coordinating Board includes an increase of \$26.8 million from 2014–15 levels. Additionally, funding for the Family Practice Residency Program is increased by \$16.0 million in All Funds, and funding for the Preceptorship Program is increased by \$3.0 million.
- Funding for the Higher Education Fund in the 2016–17 biennium includes an increase of \$262.5 million in General Revenue Funds from the 2014–15 biennium contingent on the passage of legislation relating to the amount and allocation of the annual constitutional appropriation to certain agencies and institutions of higher education, by the Eighty-fourth Legislature.
- Funding includes \$46.0 million for the Governor’s University Research Initiative, contingent on legislation allowing balances in the Emerging Technology Fund to be transferred for this purpose.
- Special Provisions relating only to State Agencies of Higher Education includes an additional \$240.0 million in General Revenue appropriations contingent on legislation authorizing new revenue bonds for capital projects.
- Teacher Retirement System funding consists of state contributions for retirement and health care benefits for employees of public schools and institutions of higher education and retirees. TRS funding totals \$4.3 billion in All Funds in the 2016–17 biennium, a \$180.7 million increase from 2014–15 expenditures. The funding level maintains the state contribution rate for retirement of 6.8 percent of active member payroll, and 1.0 percent for retiree health. The increase in appropriations is primarily due to the projected 2016–17 growth payroll growth rate of two percent for public education and four percent for higher education.

**Figure 39** shows the All Funds appropriation for each agency in Article III, and **Figure 40** shows the General Revenue Funds appropriation for each agency. On the subsequent pages in this chapter are more specific details about funding levels for some of the agencies in Article III; only those agencies with significant changes are highlighted on those pages.

**FIGURE 39**  
**ARTICLE III – EDUCATION, ALL FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)

FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
<b>Public Education</b>				
Texas Education Agency	\$51,508.5	\$54,931.1	\$3,422.5	6.6%
School for the Blind and Visually Impaired	\$50.4	\$48.8	(\$1.7)	(3.3%)
School for the Deaf	\$55.9	\$57.6	\$1.7	3.1%
<b>Subtotal, Public Education</b>	<b>\$51,614.9</b>	<b>\$55,037.5</b>	<b>\$3,422.6</b>	<b>6.6%</b>
<b>Public Higher Education</b>				
General Academic Institutions	\$6,424.3	\$6,769.2	\$344.9	5.4%
Health-related Institutions	\$2,857.9	\$2,934.2	\$76.3	2.7%
Texas A&M Service Agencies	\$938.9	\$947.4	\$8.5	0.9%
Higher Education Coordinating Board	\$1,535.4	\$1,677.5	\$142.1	9.3%
Higher Education Fund	\$525.0	787.5	\$262.5	50.0%
Available University Fund	\$1,702.2	\$1,690.5	(\$11.7)	(0.7%)
Available National Research University Fund	\$55.8	\$61.1	\$5.2	9.4%
Permanent Fund Supporting Military and Veterans Exemptions	\$11.4	\$23.5	\$12.1	106.6%
Article III, Special Provisions	\$0.0	\$240.0	\$240.0	N/A
<b>Two-Year Institutions</b>				
Public Community/Junior Colleges	\$1,790.0	\$1,752.4	(\$37.6)	(2.1%)
Lamar Lower-level Institutions	\$66.9	\$60.4	(\$6.5)	(9.8%)
Texas State Technical Colleges	\$176.6	\$172.6	(\$4.0)	(2.3%)
<b>Subtotal, Two-Year Institutions</b>	<b>\$2,033.5</b>	<b>\$1,985.4</b>	<b>(\$48.2)</b>	<b>(2.4%)</b>
<b>Subtotal, Public Higher Education</b>	<b>\$16,084.5</b>	<b>\$17,116.3</b>	<b>\$1,031.8</b>	<b>6.4%</b>
Teacher Retirement System	\$4,166.1	\$4,346.8	\$180.7	4.3%
Optional Retirement Program	\$333.4	\$326.3	(\$7.2)	(2.1%)
Higher Education Employees Group Insurance Contributions	\$1,190.8	\$1,375.3	\$184.4	15.5%
Retirement and Group Insurance	\$70.0	\$86.0	\$16.0	22.9%
Social Security and Benefit Replacement Pay	\$552.0	\$583.9	\$31.9	5.8%
<b>Subtotal, Employee Benefits</b>	<b>\$6,312.3</b>	<b>\$6,718.2</b>	<b>\$405.9</b>	<b>6.4%</b>
Bond Debt Service Payments	\$22.7	\$23.1	\$0.4	1.8%
Lease Payments	\$5.1	\$4.5	(\$0.5)	(10.2%)
<b>Subtotal, Debt Service</b>	<b>\$27.8</b>	<b>\$27.6</b>	<b>(\$0.1)</b>	<b>(0.4%)</b>
Less Interagency Contracts	\$97.6	\$100.4	\$2.8	2.9%
<b>Total, All Functions</b>	<b>\$73,941.8</b>	<b>\$78,799.2</b>	<b>\$4,857.3</b>	<b>6.6%</b>

NOTES:

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.  
(2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE 40**  
**ARTICLE III – EDUCATION, GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)

<b>FUNCTION</b>	<b>ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15</b>	<b>SCSHB1 2016–17</b>	<b>BIENNIAL CHANGE</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE CHANGE</b>
<b>Public Education</b>				
Texas Education Agency	\$33,729.0	\$37,752.1	\$4,023.1	11.9%
School for the Blind and Visually Impaired	\$29.2	\$30.2	\$1.0	3.3%
School for the Deaf	\$36.0	\$37.5	\$1.5	4.2%
<b>Subtotal, Public Education</b>	<b>\$33,794.1</b>	<b>\$37,819.7</b>	<b>\$4,025.6</b>	<b>11.9%</b>
<b>Public Higher Education</b>				
General Academic Institutions	\$4,389.7	\$4,759.3	\$369.6	8.4%
Health-related Institutions	\$2,532.7	\$2,643.5	\$110.8	4.4%
Texas A&M Service Agencies	\$331.6	\$344.2	\$12.6	3.8%
Higher Education Coordinating Board	\$1,269.9	\$1,377.8	\$107.9	8.5%
Higher Education Fund	\$525.0	\$787.5	\$262.5	50.0%
Article III Provisions	\$0.0	\$240.0	\$240.0	N/A
<b>Two-Year Institutions</b>				
Public Community/Junior Colleges	\$1,790.0	\$1,752.4	(\$37.6)	(2.1%)
Lamar Lower-level Institutions	\$51.9	\$48.0	(\$4.0)	(7.6%)
Texas State Technical Colleges	\$124.0	\$123.2	(\$0.8)	(0.7%)
<b>Subtotal, Two-Year Institutions</b>	<b>\$1,966.0</b>	<b>\$1,923.6</b>	<b>(\$42.4)</b>	<b>(2.2%)</b>
<b>Subtotal, Higher Education</b>	<b>\$11,014.9</b>	<b>\$12,075.9</b>	<b>\$1,061.0</b>	<b>9.6%</b>
Teacher Retirement System	\$3,882.9	\$4,049.4	\$166.5	4.3%
Optional Retirement Program	\$271.0	\$258.8	(\$12.3)	(4.5%)
Higher Education Employees Group Insurance Contributions	\$1,189.2	\$1,375.3	\$186.0	15.6%
Retirement and Group Insurance	\$57.2	\$70.1	\$12.9	22.5%
Social Security and Benefit Replacement Pay	\$437.8	\$464.2	\$26.4	6.0%
<b>Subtotal, Employee Benefits</b>	<b>\$5,838.1</b>	<b>\$6,217.7</b>	<b>\$379.6</b>	<b>6.5%</b>
Bond Debt Service Payments	\$22.4	\$22.8	\$0.4	1.8%
Lease Payments	\$5.1	\$4.5	(\$0.5)	(10.2%)
<b>Subtotal, Debt Service</b>	<b>\$27.4</b>	<b>\$27.3</b>	<b>(\$0.1)</b>	<b>(0.4%)</b>
<b>Total, All Functions</b>	<b>\$50,674.6</b>	<b>\$56,140.6</b>	<b>\$5,466.0</b>	<b>10.8%</b>

NOTES:

(1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.

(2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.



## TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY

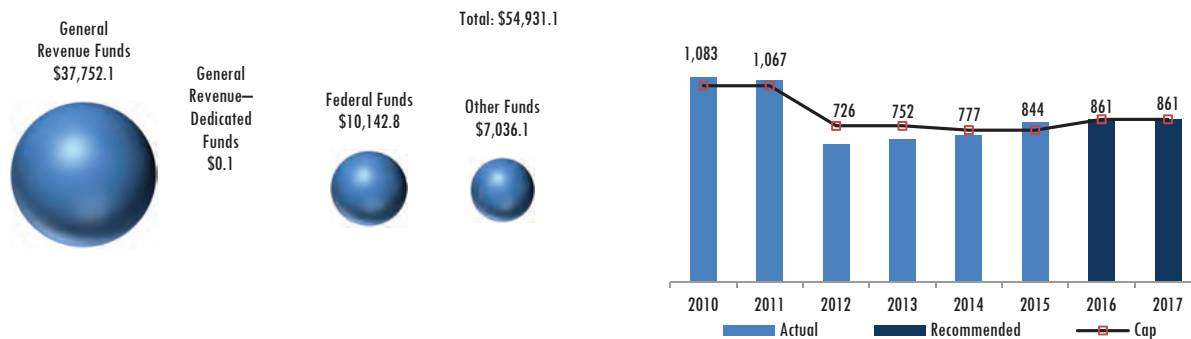
**FIGURE 41**  
**TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$33,729.0	\$37,752.1	\$4,023.1	11.9%
General Revenue—Dedicated Funds	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.0	0.0%
Federal Funds	\$9,731.8	\$10,142.8	\$411.1	4.2%
Other Funds	\$8,047.7	\$7,036.1	(\$1,011.6)	(12.6%)
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$51,508.5</b>	<b>\$54,931.1</b>	<b>\$3,422.5</b>	<b>6.6%</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)

FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Texas Education Agency for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$54.9 billion, a \$3.4 billion, or 6.6 percent increase compared to the 2014–15 biennium. The increase is primarily attributable to an additional \$4.5 billion in General Revenue funding for the FSP contingent on property tax relief providing an equivalent reduction in local property tax, an All Funds decrease of \$456.4 million in the amount of state aid necessary to fund current law Foundation School Program (FSP) obligations, \$1.5 billion in additional General Revenue Funds over what is required to fund the current law FSP entitlement, a \$410.5 million Federal Funds increase, primarily in Child Nutrition, and a \$178.6 million decrease in General Revenue funding for one-time funding items, non-FSP programs and administration. Texas Education Agency programs outside of the FSP are under Strategic Fiscal Review.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- FSP funding for the 2016–17 biennium includes \$35.9 billion in General Revenue Funds and \$42.8 billion in All Funds. This represents a General Revenue Funds increase of \$4.2 billion, reflecting the addition of \$4.5 billion in tax relief provisions and \$1.5 billion for the formula adjustment described below, partially offset by a decrease of \$1.8 billion in the state cost of funding current law obligations, primarily due to property value growth.
- General Revenue funding for the FSP contains \$4.5 billion contingent on two tax relief provisions: (1) \$2.15 billion is contingent on an equivalent amount of school district property tax relief; and (2) \$2.35 billion is contingent on franchise tax reform resulting in equivalent savings and a corresponding reduction to the Property Tax Relief Fund. General Revenue funding for the FSP is increased by \$1.5 billion, including \$1.2 billion related to an increase in the basic allotment, \$200.0 million over current law funding obligations, contingent on legislation that equalizes within



the school finance formulas the treatment of similar tax effort across school districts, \$55.5 million for the Instructional Facilities Allotment to provide tax relief for property-poor districts issuing bonds for local facility needs, and \$47.5 million for the New Instructional Facilities Allotment to provide start up funds for new district and charter school campuses.

- Major cost drivers include: (1) projected enrollment growth of 83,000 to 85,000 students in average daily attendance annually (1.7 percent) at an estimated cost of \$2.5 billion for the biennium; (2) approximately \$4.5 billion in reductions to state obligations resulting from projections of strong growth in property values; and (3) approximately \$1.4 billion in increased formula costs, largely offset by increases in recapture payments.
- Non-FSP program and administration funding for the 2016–17 biennium includes \$1.9 billion in General Revenue appropriations, a \$178.6 million decrease compared to the 2014–15 biennium. The decrease is due primarily to the exclusion of one-time \$330.0 million transition aid to school districts (Senate Bill 1458, Eighty-third Legislature, 2013).
- Instructional materials and technology funding is \$1.1 billion in General Revenue Funds, a \$102.9 million increase compared to the 2014–15 biennium.
- Funding for non-FSP programs increase General Revenue by \$60.0 million for new teacher reading and math academies (\$30.0 million for each); \$25.0 million for a new college or career readiness course for the middle grades; \$5.0 million for the Early College High School Initiative; \$4.0 million for the implementation of the Texas Principal Evaluation Support System and the Texas Teacher Evaluation Support System; \$3.0 million for Texas Academic Innovation and Mentoring (Texas AIM); \$1.75 million for the Texas Education Agency’s Office of Complaints, Investigations, and Enforcement for on-site, special accreditation investigations at school districts and charter schools; \$1.5 million for Amachi; \$1.0 million for the Adult Charter School Pilot; and \$0.7 million for Campus Intervention Turnaround Assistance.
- Funding for non-FSP programs decrease General Revenue Funds for the Student Success Initiative by \$28.8 million, juvenile justice programs by \$5.7 million, Reasoning Mind, a computer-based math instruction program (\$5.0 million), and for FitnessGram by \$3.0 million. Funding is not included for autism training (\$1.5 million), Online College Preparation and Technical Assistance Program (\$1.0 million), and Steroid Testing (\$1.0 million).

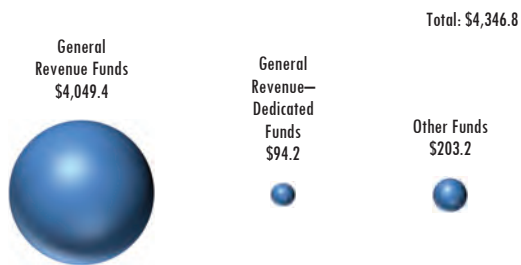
## TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM

**FIGURE 42**  
**TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

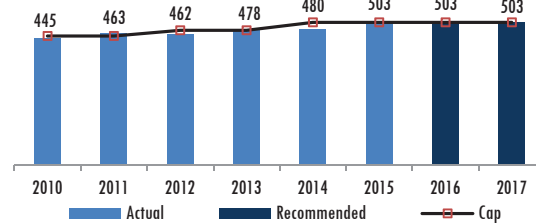
(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$3,882.9	\$4,049.4	\$166.5	4.3%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$87.1	\$94.2	\$7.1	8.2%
Federal Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Other Funds	\$196.1	\$203.2	\$7.0	3.6%
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$4,166.1</b>	<b>\$4,346.8</b>	<b>\$180.7</b>	<b>4.3%</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNium (IN MILLIONS)



FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Teacher Retirement System for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$4.3 billion in All Funds. This represents an increase of \$180.7 million, or 4.3 percent, over the 2014–15 base. Funding consists of state contributions for retirement and health care benefits for employees of public schools and institutions of higher education and retirees, which are based on active member payroll amounts. The increase in appropriations is primarily due to the projected growth of payroll amounts in the 2016–17 biennium.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Funding for 2016–17 retirement benefits consists of \$3.5 billion in General Revenue Funds and \$94.2 million in General Revenue–Dedicated Funds. Funding reflects a state contribution rate of 6.8 percent of active member payroll for retirement benefits. All Funds funding for public education retirement benefits totals \$3.1 billion, a 4.0 percent increase over the base, which reflects a projected 2.0 percent payroll growth rate in each year of the 2016–17 biennium. All Funds funding for higher education retirement benefits totals \$454.7 million, a 7.3 percent increase over the base, which reflects a projected 4.0 percent payroll growth rate in both years of the 2016–17 biennium.
- Funding for 2016–17 TRS-Care funding totals \$562.2 million in General Revenue Funds, a 4.0 percent increase over the 2014–15 biennium, using the same payroll growth assumption as public education retirement. Funding represents a state contribution rate of 1.0 percent of payroll for the retiree health care program.

- Funding for administrative operations, which are supported by the TRS Pension Trust Fund (Other Funds), include an increase of \$6.3 million, or 3.3 percent. The increase is primarily attributable to increased membership, changes in asset management, and the continued implementation of the major technology initiative, the TRS Enterprise Application Modernization (TEAM). Funding includes an additional 11.0 FTEs for continued implementation of the TEAM project, scheduled for conclusion in fiscal year 2018.

## HIGHER EDUCATION FUND

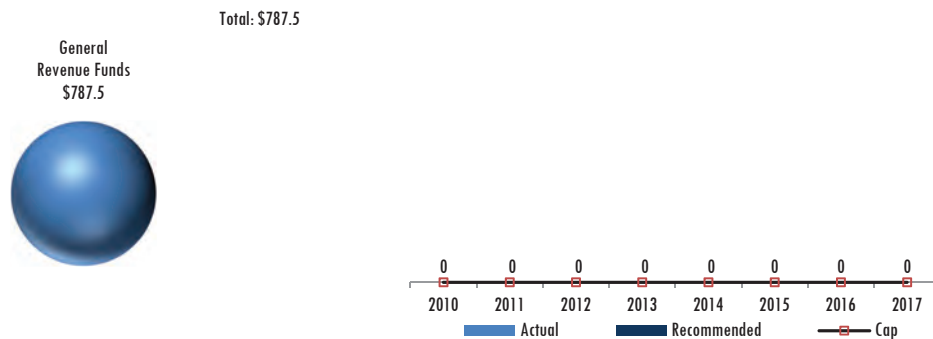
**FIGURE 43**  
**HIGHER EDUCATION FUND, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$525.0	\$787.5	\$262.5	50.0%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Federal Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Other Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$525.0</b>	<b>\$787.5</b>	<b>\$262.5</b>	<b>50.0%</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)

FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Higher Education Fund for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$787.5 million in General Revenue, which includes an increase of \$262.5 million from the 2014–15 biennium contingent on the passage of Senate Bill 1191, or similar legislation relating to the amount and allocation of the annual constitutional appropriation to certain agencies and institutions of higher education, by the Eighty-fourth Legislature.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- The Higher Education Fund is an annual General Revenue Fund appropriation dedicated by the Texas Constitution to support certain capital costs at institutions of higher education that are not eligible to receive funding from the Available University Fund.
- The Texas Constitution requires the Legislature to review the Higher Education Fund formula allocation every ten years and may adjust the amount and allocation of the appropriation once every five years. The Eighty-fourth Legislature has the opportunity to both reallocate and increase the Higher Education Fund appropriation.

## AVAILABLE UNIVERSITY FUND

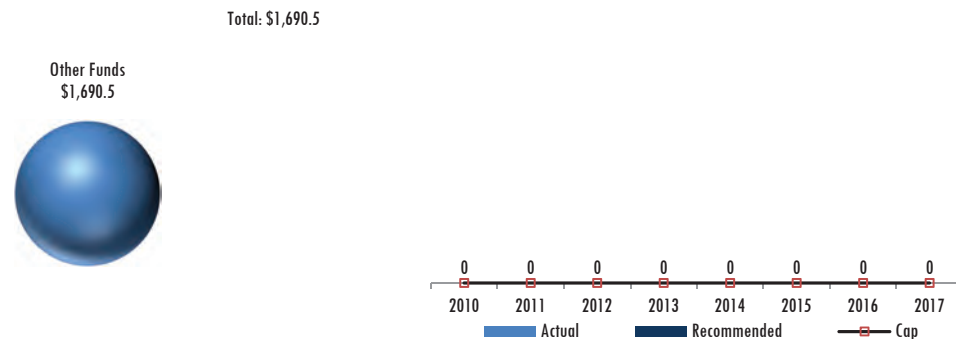
**FIGURE 44**  
**AVAILABLE UNIVERSITY FUND, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Federal Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Other Funds	\$1,702.2	\$1,690.5	(\$11.7)	(0.7%)
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$1,702.2</b>	<b>\$1,690.5</b>	<b>(\$11.7)</b>	<b>(0.7%)</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)

FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Available University Fund for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$1,690.5 million in All Funds, which includes an All Funds reduction of \$11.7 million. The reduction in funding is due to a special one-time distribution from the Permanent University Fund to the Available University Fund for fiscal year 2014. The Available University Fund is under Strategic Fiscal Review.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- The bill pattern for the Available University fund does not include any full-time-equivalent (FTE) positions. FTEs whose salaries and wages are paid with Available University Fund appropriations are included in the bill patterns of The University of Texas System, The University of Texas at Austin, Texas A&M University System, Texas A&M University, and Prairie View A&M University, respectively.

## PERMANENT FUND SUPPORTING MILITARY AND VETERANS EXEMPTIONS

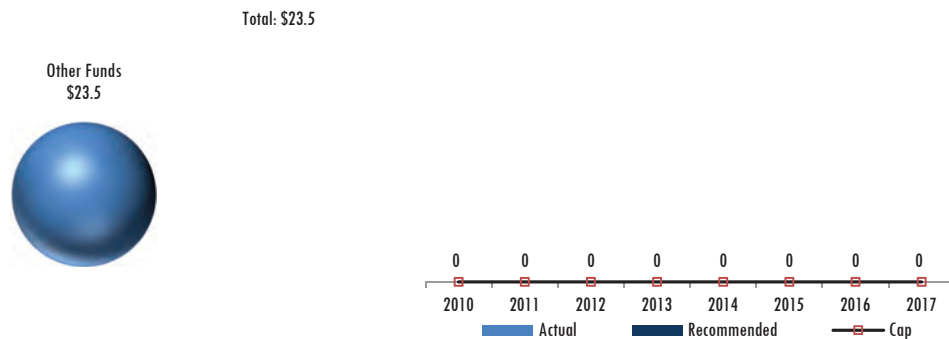
**FIGURE 45**  
**PERMANENT FUND SUPPORTING MILITARY AND VETERANS EXEMPTIONS, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Federal Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Other Funds	\$11.4	\$23.5	\$12.1	106.6%
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$11.4</b>	<b>\$23.5</b>	<b>\$12.1</b>	<b>106.6%</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)

FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Permanent Fund Supporting Military and Veterans Exemptions (MVE) for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$23.5 million, an increase of \$12.1 million from the 2014–15 biennium. The increase in funding is attributable to the expected growth of the MVE and annual distributions being made in each year of the 2016–17 biennium.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- The Eighty-third Legislature, Regular Session, 2013, created the MVE to help public institutions of higher education offset the waived tuition and fee revenue from the Hazlewood Legacy Program. In fiscal year 2015, the first distribution from the fund totaled \$11.4 million and was released in October 2014. For fiscal year 2016, the distribution from the fund is estimated to be \$11.6 million and is anticipated to be released in October 2015.

## TEXAS HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING BOARD

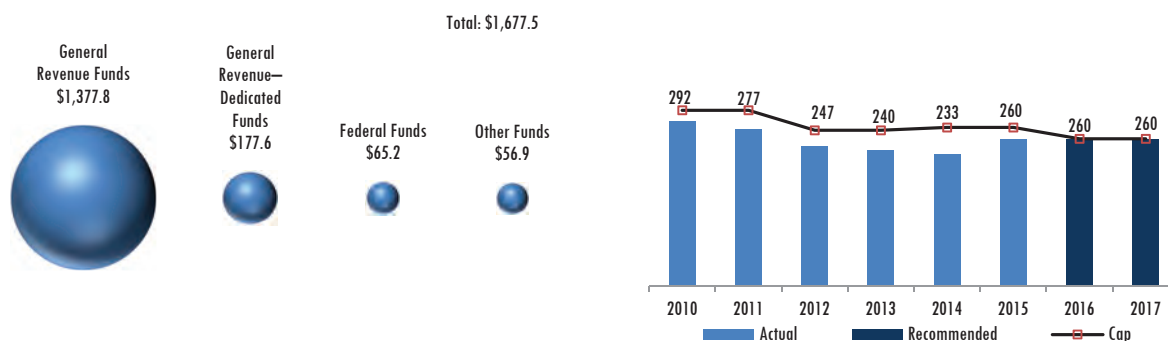
**FIGURE 46**  
**TEXAS HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING BOARD, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$1,269.9	\$1,377.8	\$107.9	8.5%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$118.9	\$177.6	\$58.8	49.5%
Federal Funds	\$63.1	\$65.2	\$2.1	3.4%
Other Funds	\$83.5	\$56.9	(\$26.7)	(31.9%)
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$1,535.4</b>	<b>\$1,677.5</b>	<b>\$142.1</b>	<b>9.3%</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)

FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Higher Education Coordinating Board for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$1.7 billion, a \$142.1 million, or 9.3 percent, decrease compared to the 2014–15 biennial base. The Higher Education Coordinating Board is under Strategic Fiscal Review.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Appropriations provide \$735.8 million in General Revenue Funds for the TEXAS Grants program, an increase of \$83.5 million from 2014–15 funding levels.
- Appropriations provide \$92.1 million in General Revenue Funds for the Texas Educational Opportunity Grants program, an increase of \$27.0 million from 2014–15 funding levels.
- Appropriations provide \$197.5 million in General Revenue Funds for the Texas Equalization Grants program, an increase of \$17.4 million from 2014–15 funding levels.
- Appropriations provide \$21.3 million in General Revenue Funds for the Texas College Work Study Program, an increase of \$2.5 million from the 2014–15 funding levels.
- Appropriations provide \$60 million in General Revenue funds to support Graduate Medical Education. This funding includes \$41.0 million in General Revenue Funds for Graduate Medical Education Expansion, an increase of \$26.8 million from 2014–15 levels. Appropriations provide \$16.0 million in General Revenue Funds for the Family Practice Residency Program, an increase of \$3.2 million from 2014–15 funding levels. Additionally, appropriations provide

\$12.8 million out of GR–D Trauma Care and EMS Account 5111 for the program. This program was supported by General Revenue during the 2014–15 biennium. Appropriations provide \$3.0 million in General Revenue funding for the Preceptorship Program.

- Appropriations provide \$12.2 million in General Revenue Funds for the Joint Admission Medical Program, an increase of \$2.0 million from 2014–15 levels.
- Appropriations provide \$4.0 million in General Revenue for the Advise Texas Program. These programs were not funded in 2014–15.
- Appropriations provide \$8.1 million in General Revenue funding for the Autism Program, which will begin in the 2016–17 biennium. These appropriations will be distributed to autism research centers at institutions of higher education.
- Appropriations provide \$77.5 million in General Revenue Funds for Baylor College of Medicine Undergraduate Medical Education, an increase of \$3.8 million from the 2014–15 biennium, and \$15.6 million in General Revenue Funds for Baylor College of Medicine Graduate Medical Education, an increase of \$3.7 million from the 2014–15 biennium.
- Appropriations include an increase of \$2.6 million in General Revenue Funds for the Teach for Texas Loan Repayment Program. Contingent on passage of legislation, this increase will be expended for the Math and Science Scholars Loan Repayment Program.
- Appropriations provide \$26.7 million in General Revenue Funds for the Texas Research Incentive Program, a decrease of \$8.9 million from 2014–15 levels.
- Appropriations do not include funding for the Hazlewood Tuition Exemption Program, which is a decrease of \$30.0 million. Funding for this program is now appropriated to the Texas Veterans Commission.
- Appropriations provide \$18.2 million in General Revenue Funds for the Top Ten Percent Scholarship program, a decrease of \$21.4 million from 2014–15 funding levels. Appropriations support only renewal awards in the Top Ten Percent Scholarship program during the 2016–17 biennium.
- Appropriations provide \$19.2 million in General Revenue Funds for the B-On-Time-Private program, a decrease of \$12.2 million from 2014–15 funding levels. Appropriations support only renewal awards in the B-On-Time Private program during the 2016–17 biennium.
- Appropriations provide \$5.3 million in General Revenue Funds for the Texas Armed Forces Scholarship program, a decrease of \$1.8 million from 2014–15 funding levels.
- Appropriations do not provide funding for the University of North Texas Pharmacy Program, which is a decrease of \$5.4 million from the 2014–15 biennium, due to the fact that the program is supported by formula funding in the 2016–17 biennium.
- Appropriations reflect a \$46.0 million increase in GR–D Emerging Technology Fund, contingent on legislation that would allow balances in this fund to be used for the Governor’s University Research Initiative.



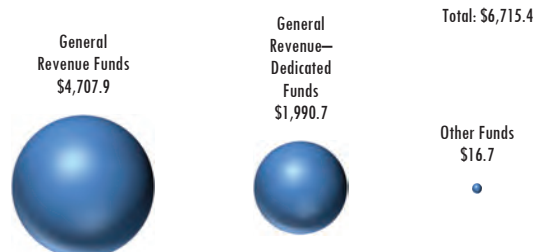
## GENERAL ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS

**FIGURE 47**  
**GENERAL ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

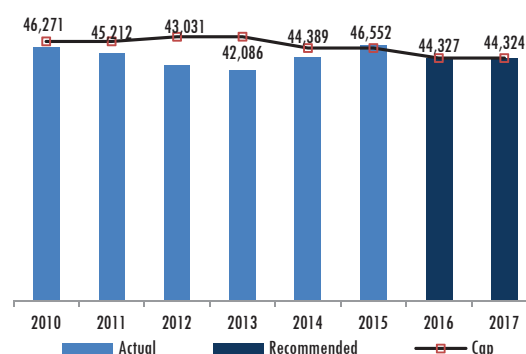
(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$4,389.7	\$4,707.9	\$318.2	7.2%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$2,019.7	\$1,990.7	(\$29.0)	(1.4%)
Federal Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Other Funds	\$14.9	\$16.7	\$1.8	12.3%
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$6,424.3</b>	<b>\$6,715.4</b>	<b>\$291.0</b>	<b>4.5%</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)



FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the General Academic Institutions (GAIs) and University System offices for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$6.7 billion in All Funds, a \$0.3 billion or 4.5 percent increase compared to the 2014–15 base. The University System offices are under the Strategic Fiscal Review.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Appropriations provide \$16.8 million in General Revenue Funds for System Office Operations, which equals 2014–15 funding levels.
- Appropriations provide \$3.5 billion in General Revenue Funds for the Instruction and Operations and the Infrastructure Support formulas, an increase of \$0.3 billion. Formula amounts for 2016–17 increase the Instruction and Operations Formula rate from \$54.86 per weighted semester credit hour in 2014–15 to \$56.29 in 2016–17. Formula amounts for the Infrastructure Formula increase from the 2014–15 rate of \$5.56 per predicted square foot to \$5.72.
- Funding for the Texas Competitive Knowledge Fund in 2016–17 maintains 2014–15 funding levels of \$159.2 million, providing approximately \$0.9 million per \$10.0 million in total research expenditures averaged over a three-year period to the eight institutions that received Texas Competitive Knowledge Fund appropriations in 2014–15. Funding in 2016–17 includes \$73.6 million in General Revenue Funds for the Research Development Fund. Funding includes an increase of \$0.6 million from 2014–15 funding levels to include Prairie View A&M University in the Research Development Fund.

- Appropriations include \$397.8 million in General Revenue Funds for tuition revenue bond debt service for previously authorized debt. Not included in amounts above is an additional \$240.0 million in General Revenue contingent on legislation appropriated in Special Provisions relating only to State Agencies of Higher Education for new revenue bonds for capital projects. The decrease in General Revenue–Dedicated funding in 2016–17 is primarily due to higher education institutions expending funds from their local fund balances in 2014–15.

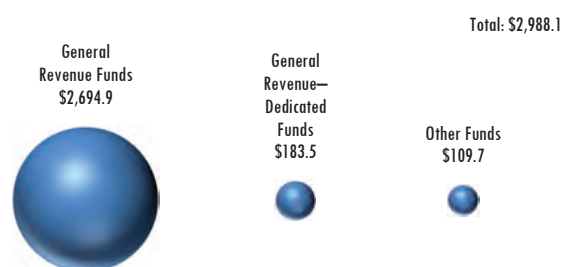
## HEALTH-RELATED INSTITUTIONS

**FIGURE 48**  
**HEALTH-RELATED INSTITUTIONS, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

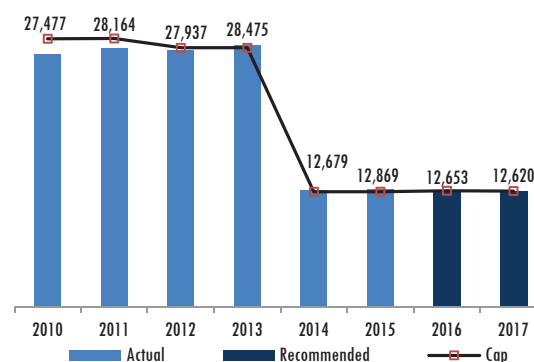
(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$2,532.7	\$2,694.9	\$162.2	6.4%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$188.4	\$183.5	(\$4.9)	(2.6%)
Federal Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Other Funds	\$136.8	\$109.7	(\$27.2)	(19.9%)
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$2,857.9</b>	<b>\$2,988.1</b>	<b>\$130.1</b>	<b>4.6%</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNium (IN MILLIONS)



FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the health-related institutions for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$3.0 billion in All Funds, an increase of \$130.1 million over the 2014–15 biennium. Of this funding, \$2.7 billion is composed of General Revenue Funds, an increase of \$162.2 million over the 2014–15 biennium. The increase in General Revenue Funds is primarily tied to increased formula funding for the health-related institutions.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Funding for the health-related institutions include appropriations to eleven institutions. Included in these appropriations is funding through a new bill pattern for Texas Tech Health Sciences Center at El Paso and funding appropriated to The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley for the establishment of a school of medicine. Appropriations to Baylor College of Medicine are made in the bill pattern for the Higher Education Coordinating Board but are included in formula amounts discussed below.
- Appropriations provide \$1.9 billion in General Revenue Funds for the six funding formulas for the health-related institutions: the Instruction and Operations (I&O) Support formula, Infrastructure Support formula, Research Enhancement formula, Graduate Medical Education (GME) formula, and two mission specific formulas (The University of Texas M.D. Anderson's Cancer Center Operations formula and The University of Texas Health Science Center at Tyler's Chest Disease Center Operations formula). Formula funding levels are an increase of \$111.6 million in General Revenue Funds, or 6.3 percent, from the 2014–15 funding level.

- Appropriations provide \$1.1 billion in General Revenue Funds for the I&O Support formula, an increase of \$61.1 million from the 2014–15 biennium. The 2016–17 formula amounts increase the I&O rate to \$9,711 from \$9,527 in the 2014–15 biennium. The I&O formula includes funding of \$39.2 million in General Revenue Funds for a small class supplement. The supplement provides additional funding for instructional programs with enrollments of fewer than 200 students at remote locations and for instructional programs at The University of Texas Health Science Center at Tyler’s main campus. Prior to the 2016–17 biennium, the small class supplement was provided for eligible programs at both remote locations and in the same city as the institution’s main campus.
- Appropriations provide \$240.1 million in General Revenue Funds for the Infrastructure formula, an increase of \$4.1 million from the 2014–15 biennium. The 2016–17 formula amounts increase the Infrastructure rate to \$6.75 for all health-related institutions except The University of Texas M.D. Anderson and The University of Texas Health Science Center at Tyler, and \$6.20 for those two institutions. This is an increase from the 2014–15 rates of \$6.63 and \$6.09, respectively.
- Appropriations provide \$73.1 million in General Revenue Funds for the Research Enhancement formula, an increase of \$4.5 million from the 2014–15 biennium. The 2016–17 formula amounts increase the Research Enhancement rate to 1.26 percent plus the base rate of \$1.4 million, an increase from the 2014–15 rate of 1.22 percent plus the base rate of \$1.4 million.
- Appropriations provide \$85.9 million in General Revenue Funds appropriated to health-related institutions and Baylor College of Medicine for the GME formula, an increase of \$20.2 million from the 2014–15 biennium. The 2016–17 formula amounts increase the GME rate to \$6,264 from \$5,122 per medical resident in the 2014–15 biennium.
- Appropriations provide \$262.2 million in General Revenue Funds for the Cancer Center Operations formula for The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, an increase of \$14.7 million from the 2014–15 funding level. Appropriations also provide \$57.8 million in General Revenue Funds for the Chest Disease Center Operations formula for The University of Texas Health Science Center at Tyler, an increase of \$3.2 million from the 2014–15 funding level.
- Appropriations at the Higher Education Coordinating Board include \$77.5 million in General Revenue Funds for Baylor College of Medicine Undergraduate Medical Education, an increase of \$3.8 million.
- General Revenue Fund appropriations of \$51.4 million are provided to The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley to support the establishment of a school of medicine at the institution. This funding includes \$31.4 million in General Revenue that was reallocated from The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio to The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley and an increase of \$20.0 million over the 2014–15 funding levels. Funding appropriated to The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley for the school of medicine is included in the totals for health-related institutions in this summary.

## PUBLIC COMMUNITY/JUNIOR COLLEGES

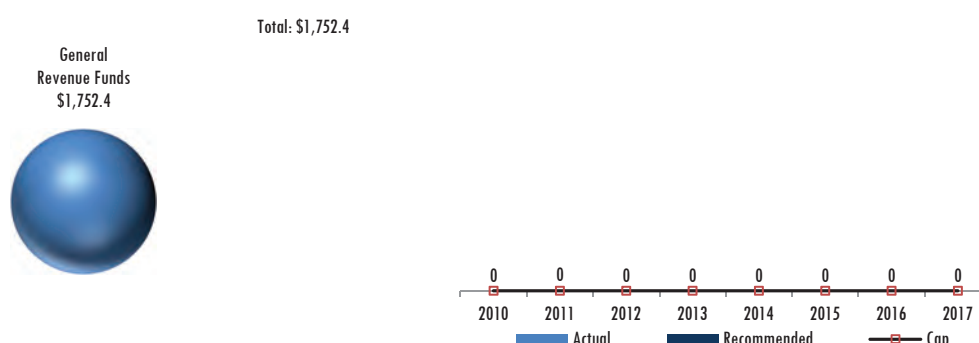
**FIGURE 49**  
**PUBLIC COMMUNITY/JUNIOR COLLEGES, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$1,790.0	\$1,752.4	(\$37.6)	(2.1%)
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Federal Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Other Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$1,790.0</b>	<b>\$1,752.4</b>	<b>(\$37.6)</b>	<b>(2.1%)</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)

FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Public Community/Junior Colleges for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$1.8 billion in General Revenue, which includes a reduction of \$37.6 million. The reduction in funding is primarily due to a decrease in formula funding from the 2014–15 biennium due to a decrease in contact hours from the 2014–15 biennium.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Formula funding totals \$1.7 billion for the 2016–17 biennium, a decrease of \$38.9 million from the 2014–15 biennium. The decrease in funding is primarily due to a 4.6 percent decrease in contact hours from the 2014–15 biennium. Formula funding amounts maintain core operations funding; decrease contact hour formula funding amounts by \$50.7 million from the 2014–15 biennium; maintain the 2014–15 success point formula funding rate, resulting in an increase of \$11.8 million from the 2014–15 biennium; and do not maintain the percentage split for formula funding at 90.0 percent for contact hour funding and 10.0 percent for success point funding.
- Funding for special items totals \$19.3 million for the 2016–17 biennium, an increase of \$0.7 million from the 2014–15 biennium due to new special item funding for Howard College and additional special item funding at Blinn College offset by special item funding at Brazosport College and Midland College not being continued.
- Funding for Bachelor of Applied Technology programs totals \$2.1 million for the 2016–17 biennium, an increase of \$0.6 million from the 2014–15 biennium due to an increase in semester credit hours. Appropriations maintain funding at the same Instruction & Operations General Revenue rate used by General Academic Institutions.
- No information on full-time-equivalent (FTE) positions is included because FTEs are not appropriated in the Public Community/Junior Colleges bill pattern.

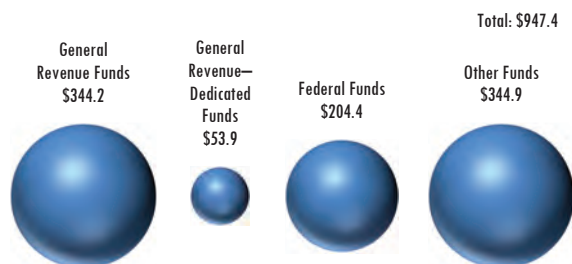
## TEXAS A&M SERVICE AGENCIES

**FIGURE 50**  
**TEXAS A&M SERVICE AGENCIES, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

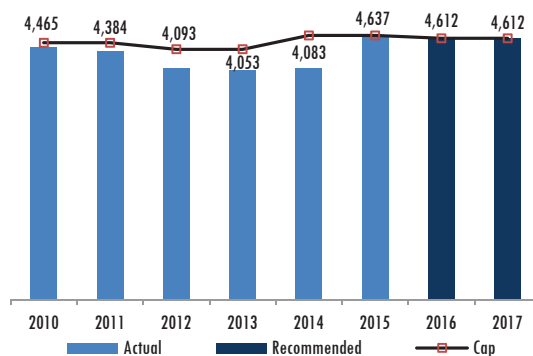
(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$331.6	\$344.2	\$12.6	3.8%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$43.0	\$53.9	\$11.0	25.6%
Federal Funds	\$211.5	\$204.4	(\$7.1)	(3.3%)
Other Funds	\$352.9	\$344.9	(\$8.0)	(2.3%)
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$938.9</b>	<b>\$947.4</b>	<b>\$8.5</b>	<b>0.9%</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNium (IN MILLIONS)



FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Texas A&M System Agencies for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$947.4 million in All Funds, an increase of \$8.5 million over the 2014–15 biennium. Of this funding, \$344.2 million is composed of General Revenue Funds, an increase of \$12.6 million over the 2014–15 biennium due primarily to a method of finance swap of Fund 6 for General Revenue Funds at the Texas A&M Transportation Institute and biennialization of 2014–15 salary increases.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- The Texas A&M System Agencies include: Texas A&M AgriLife Research, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service, Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station, Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service, Texas A&M Forest Service, Texas A&M Transportation Institute, and Texas A&M Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory.
- Appropriations include a contingency appropriation of \$12.0 million out of unexpended balances of General Revenue–Dedicated Volunteer Fire Department Assistance Account No. 5064 for additional grants to rural volunteer fire departments.
- Appropriations include a \$4.5 million decrease in All Funds associated with the Texas A&M Transportation Institute's legislative resource program.
- Funding also includes a \$5.3 million decrease in General Revenue Funds associated with one-time expenditures at the Texas A&M Forest Service and the Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station during the 2014–15 biennium.

- The appropriations include a new methodology for infrastructure support outside Brazos County that is proportionally allocated to the agricultural agencies by their percentage of total actual square footage.
- Appropriations for infrastructure support inside Brazos County are adjusted to align with the General Academic Institutions' Infrastructure Formula rate.





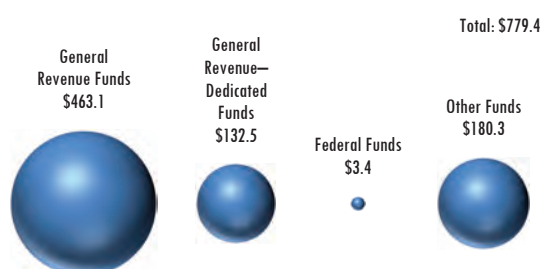
# ARTICLE IV – THE JUDICIARY

**FIGURE 51**  
**ARTICLE IV – THE JUDICIARY, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

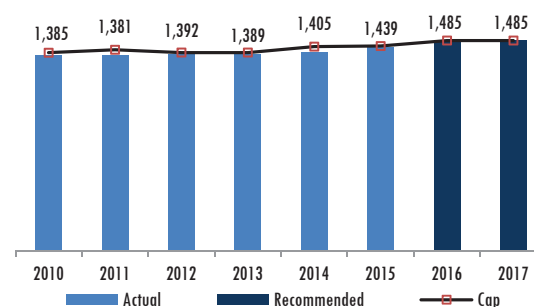
(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$446.8	\$463.1	\$16.3	3.6%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$133.5	\$132.5	(\$1.0)	(0.7%)
Federal Funds	\$3.8	\$3.4	(\$0.3)	(9.0%)
Other Funds	\$179.9	\$180.3	\$0.4	0.2%
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$764.0</b>	<b>\$779.4</b>	<b>\$15.4</b>	<b>2.0%</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)



FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



## NOTES:

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Excludes Interagency Contracts.
- (3) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

## MAJOR FISCAL AND POLICY ISSUES AFFECTING ARTICLE IV

All Funds for the Judiciary total \$779.4 million for the 2016–17 biennium, which is an increase of \$15.4 million, or 2.0 percent, from the 2014–15 biennium. General Revenue Funds total \$463.1 million, which is an increase of \$16.3 million, or 3.6 percent from the 2014–15 biennium.

Appropriations for the Judiciary support administration of the Texas court system. This includes the operations of 16 appellate courts and 68 specialty courts, district judge salaries and county-level judge salary supplements, the judicial retirement system, prosecutor salaries and payments, judicial branch agencies, indigent defense, basic civil legal services, juror pay, and judicial education.

## HIGHLIGHTS:

- Funding provides \$209.6 million in All Funds, an increase of \$0.9 million, for judicial salaries. The increase is primarily due to annualizing funding for new statutory county courts and new district courts.
- Funding provides an estimated \$64.2 million in General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, a decrease of \$20.8 million, for the Texas Indigent Defense Commission to assist counties in establishing, developing, and maintaining cost-effective indigent defense services. Assistance includes reviewing annual plans on indigent defense services submitted by counties, educating stakeholders on how to administer effective services, awarding competitive discretionary grants, and

distributing formula grants to counties. The decrease in funding is primarily due to the one-time use of balances in the 2014–15 biennium no longer being available.

- Funding provides an estimated \$45.5 million in General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, an increase of \$17.0 million, for vendor payments to manage the eFiling system and to assist courts in implementing the mandate requiring the electronic filing of cases by attorneys in appellate, district, county-level, and statutory probate courts. The mandate began January 1, 2014, and will continue with staggered implementation through July 2016. The increase is due to estimated \$8.5 million increases in revenue collections under current law in alignment with the Comptroller of Public Accounts Biennial Revenue Estimate and an additional \$8.5 million in new fee revenue contingent upon the enactment of legislation by the Eighty-fourth Legislature.
- Funding provides \$8.3 million in General Revenue Funds, an increase of \$2.0 million, to support 4 additional child protection courts. In total, 24 child protection courts with 19 associate judges and 24 court coordinators and reporters are funded.
- Funding provides \$6.3 million in General Revenue Funds and 16.0 FTEs above 2014–15 spending levels to the 14 Courts of Appeals Districts in a block grant to equally support identified staffing and operating cost needs.

**Figure 52** shows the All Funds appropriation for each agency in Article IV, and **Figure 53** shows the General Revenue Funds appropriation for each agency. On the subsequent pages in this chapter are more specific details about funding levels for some of the agencies in Article IV; only those agencies with significant changes are highlighted on those pages.

**FIGURE 52**  
**ARTICLE IV – THE JUDICIARY, ALL FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)

FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Supreme Court of Texas	\$69.7	\$66.7	(\$2.9)	(4.2%)
Court of Criminal Appeals	\$29.0	\$31.1	\$2.1	7.2%
First Court of Appeals District	\$8.6	\$9.3	\$0.7	8.6%
Second Court of Appeals District	\$6.6	\$7.2	\$0.6	9.6%
Third Court of Appeals District	\$5.6	\$6.0	\$0.4	7.7%
Fourth Court of Appeals District	\$6.6	\$7.2	\$0.6	8.9%
Fifth Court of Appeals District	\$11.7	\$12.7	\$1.0	8.8%
Sixth Court of Appeals District	\$3.0	\$3.3	\$0.2	7.9%
Seventh Court of Appeals District	\$3.8	\$4.1	\$0.3	8.4%
Eighth Court of Appeals District	\$3.1	\$3.3	\$0.2	7.7%
Ninth Court of Appeals District	\$3.8	\$4.1	\$0.3	8.6%
Tenth Court of Appeals District	\$3.0	\$3.3	\$0.2	8.2%
Eleventh Court of Appeals District	\$3.0	\$3.3	\$0.2	8.2%
Twelfth Court of Appeals District	\$3.1	\$3.3	\$0.2	7.3%
Thirteenth Court of Appeals District	\$5.6	\$6.0	\$0.4	7.5%
Fourteenth Court of Appeals District	\$8.8	\$9.5	\$0.7	8.3%
Office of Court Administration Judicial Council	\$150.5	\$152.9	\$2.4	1.6%
Office of Capital Writs	\$2.1	\$2.6	\$0.5	22.3%
Office of the State Prosecuting Attorney	\$0.8	\$0.8	\$0.0	3.0%
State Law Library	\$2.1	\$2.4	\$0.3	15.4%

**FIGURE 52 (CONTINUED)**  
**ARTICLE IV – THE JUDICIARY, ALL FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)

FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
State Commission on Judicial Conduct	\$1.9	\$2.0	\$0.1	3.8%
Judiciary Section Department	\$304.2	\$305.2	\$0.9	0.3%
<b>Subtotal, The Judiciary</b>	<b>\$636.5</b>	<b>\$646.3</b>	<b>\$9.8</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
Employee Benefits and Debt Service	\$147.0	\$152.3	\$5.3	3.6%
Less Interagency Contracts	\$19.5	\$19.2	(\$0.3)	(1.6%)
<b>Total, All Functions</b>	<b>\$764.0</b>	<b>\$779.4</b>	<b>\$15.4</b>	<b>2.0%</b>

NOTES:

(1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.

(2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE 53**  
**ARTICLE IV – THE JUDICIARY, GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)

FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Supreme Court of Texas	\$28.3	\$30.5	\$2.2	7.7%
Court of Criminal Appeals	\$10.3	\$10.8	\$0.5	4.9%
First Court of Appeals District	\$7.9	\$8.6	\$0.8	9.5%
Second Court of Appeals District	\$6.0	\$6.6	\$0.6	10.6%
Third Court of Appeals District	\$5.1	\$5.6	\$0.4	8.4%
Fourth Court of Appeals District	\$6.0	\$6.6	\$0.6	9.8%
Fifth Court of Appeals District	\$10.8	\$11.8	\$1.0	9.4%
Sixth Court of Appeals District	\$2.8	\$3.1	\$0.2	8.6%
Seventh Court of Appeals District	\$3.5	\$3.8	\$0.3	9.1%
Eighth Court of Appeals District	\$2.8	\$3.1	\$0.2	8.6%
Ninth Court of Appeals District	\$3.5	\$3.8	\$0.3	9.2%
Tenth Court of Appeals District	\$2.8	\$3.1	\$0.3	8.8%
Eleventh Court of Appeals District	\$2.8	\$3.1	\$0.2	8.7%
Twelfth Court of Appeals District	\$2.9	\$3.1	\$0.2	7.7%
Thirteenth Court of Appeals District	\$5.1	\$5.6	\$0.4	8.2%
Fourteenth Court of Appeals District	\$7.9	\$8.6	\$0.7	9.4%
Office of Court Administration Judicial Council	\$26.2	\$32.8	\$6.6	25.1%
Office of Capital Writs	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Office of the State Prosecuting Attorney	\$0.8	\$0.8	\$0.0	3.2%
State Law Library	\$2.0	\$2.3	\$0.3	15.7%
State Commission on Judicial Conduct	\$1.9	\$2.0	\$0.1	3.8%
Judiciary Section Department	\$173.8	\$168.8	(\$5.0)	(2.9%)
<b>Subtotal, The Judiciary</b>	<b>\$313.4</b>	<b>\$324.5</b>	<b>\$11.1</b>	<b>3.5%</b>

**FIGURE 53 (CONTINUED)**  
**ARTICLE IV – THE JUDICIARY, GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)

<b>FUNCTION</b>	<b>ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15</b>	<b>SCSHB1 2016–17</b>	<b>BIENNIAL CHANGE</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE CHANGE</b>
Employee Benefits and Debt Service	\$133.4	\$138.6	\$5.2	3.9%
<b>Total, All Functions</b>	<b>\$446.8</b>	<b>\$463.1</b>	<b>\$16.3</b>	<b>3.6%</b>

## NOTES:

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

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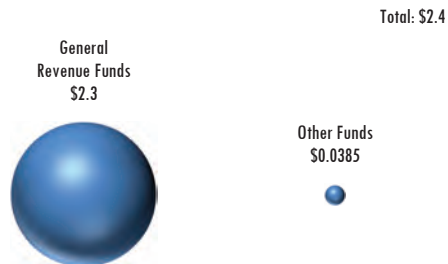
## STATE LAW LIBRARY

**FIGURE 54**  
**STATE LAW LIBRARY, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

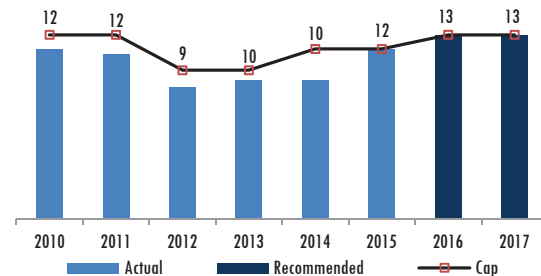
(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$2.0	\$2.3	\$0.3	15.7%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Federal Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Other Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	0.0%
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$2.1</b>	<b>\$2.4</b>	<b>\$0.3</b>	<b>15.4%</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)



FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the State Law Library for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$2.4 million in All Funds, which is an increase of \$0.3 million, or 15.4 percent, from the 2014–15 biennium. This increase in funding is primarily due to enhancing remote access services and biennialization of salary increases provided in the 2014–15 biennium. The State Law Library is under Strategic Fiscal Review.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Funding provides \$2.0 million in General Revenue Funds for the Administrations and Operations Program. This program is responsible for a majority of the agency's operations and services. It contains five separate activities including: Collection Management, Judicial Collection, Reference Services, Inmate Copy Services, and Remote Access Services. Reference Services funding provides \$1.1 million for the purchase and maintenance of library print materials and funding for agency staff to assist State Law Library users requiring access to legal information.
- Funding provides \$0.4 million in General Revenue Funds for the Indirect Administration Program, which includes central agency operations and oversight of the Administration and Operations Program.



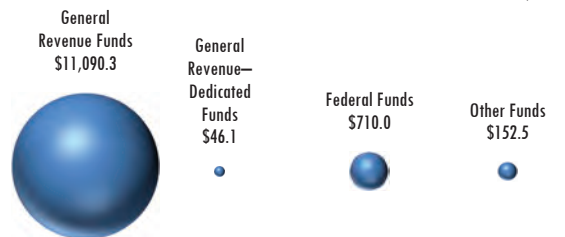
## ARTICLE V – PUBLIC SAFETY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

**FIGURE 55**  
**ARTICLE V – PUBLIC SAFETY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

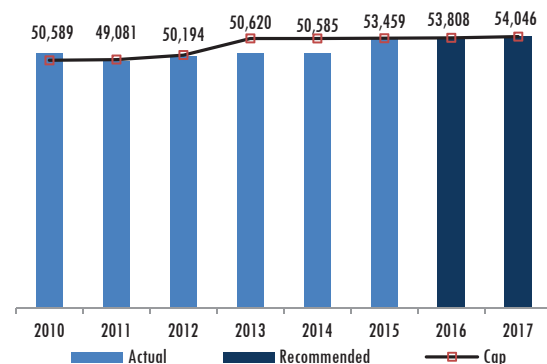
(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$9,220.8	\$11,090.3	\$1,869.6	20.3%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$24.0	\$46.1	\$22.1	91.8%
Federal Funds	\$1,120.7	\$710.0	(\$410.7)	(36.6%)
Other Funds	\$1,399.7	\$152.5	(\$1,247.2)	(89.1%)
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$11,765.2</b>	<b>\$11,998.9</b>	<b>\$233.7</b>	<b>2.0%</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)



FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Excludes Interagency Contracts.
- (3) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

### MAJOR FISCAL AND POLICY ISSUES AFFECTING ARTICLE V

All Funds for Public Safety and Criminal Justice agencies for the 2016–17 biennium total \$12.0 billion, which represents an increase of \$233.7 million, or 2.0 percent, from the 2014–15 biennium. All Funds increases are primarily the result of increased border security funding in the Department of Public Safety, offset by decreases in Federal Funds.

General Revenue Funds for the 2016–17 biennium total \$11.1 billion, which represents a \$1.9 billion increase, or 20.3 percent, from the 2014–15 biennium. General Revenue Fund increases are driven primarily by a method-of-finance swap and increased border security funding in the Department of Public Safety, and increased funding for personnel and services at the Department of Criminal Justice.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Funding discontinues the use of State Highway Funds to support operations at the Department of Public Safety by replacing all State Highway Funds (\$910.3 million) with an equal amount of General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds.
- Border security funding is provided across several agencies in Senate CSHB1, totaling \$811.0 million in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds for the 2016–17 biennium. Of this amount, \$753.0 million is appropriated to the Department of Public Safety, with \$493.1 million in Goal B, Secure Border Region, and an

additional \$260.0 million in border security related funding in other goals of the agency. This is an increase of \$343.0 million from the 2014–15 biennium. Combined with \$38.8 million in Federal Funds and \$0.7 million in Criminal Justice grants, the All Funds total for border security funding at DPS is \$792.6 million for the 2016–17 biennium.

- Funding for the Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$6.5 billion in All Funds, which includes an All Funds increase of \$120.0 million or 1.9 percent. The funding level includes a 2.5 percent salary increase for correctional and parole officers in fiscal year 2016 and an additional 2.5 percent increase in fiscal year 2017, funding for treatment programs and halfway house beds, and additional funding for Correctional Managed Health Care, offset primarily by a decrease in General Obligation Bond Proceeds.
- Funding for the Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) totals \$628.4 million in All Funds, which represents an All Funds reduction of \$20.8 million, or 3.2 percent. General Revenue Fund reductions are related to declining juvenile populations, offset by funding for targeted grants to local probation departments and pay increases for juvenile correctional and parole officers. Also included is an agency estimated Federal Funds reduction of \$1.2 million and an Other Funds reduction of \$11.2 million attributed primarily to a reduction in General Obligation Bond Proceeds. In lieu of appropriations across the current goals, objectives, and strategies of the agency, the bill provides a block funding rider appropriation for the administration and operations of TJJD. The rider highlights significant juvenile justice issues for consideration by the Eighty-fourth Legislature.
- Funding for the Texas Military Department (TMD) totals \$138.9 million in All Funds, which represents an All Funds reduction of \$20.4 million, or 12.8 percent. The reduction in funding is primarily related to a budget execution decision made by the Legislative Budget Board and the Governor in December 2014 for an additional \$17.5 million in General Revenue funding in fiscal year 2015; funding for continued deployment is via the Department of Public Safety.
- Funding for the continued involvement of the Texas National Guard in border security is provided in Rider 54 of the DPS bill pattern. The rider directs DPS and TMD to establish a memorandum of understanding and subsequent interagency contract to transfer funds as needed from DPS to TMD for transitional flexibility in National Guard deployment in the 2016–17 biennium.

**Figure 56** shows the All Funds appropriation for each agency in Article V, and **Figure 57** shows the General Revenue Funds appropriation for each agency. On the subsequent pages in this chapter are more specific details about funding levels for selected agencies in Article V.

**FIGURE 56**  
**ARTICLE V – PUBLIC SAFETY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, ALL FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)

FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Alcoholic Beverage Commission	\$93.2	\$99.4	\$6.1	6.5%
Department of Criminal Justice	\$6,365.3	\$6,485.4	\$120.1	1.9%
Commission on Fire Protection	\$4.0	\$4.0	\$0.0	1.2%
Commission on Jail Standards	\$1.8	\$1.9	\$0.1	3.8%
Juvenile Justice Department	\$649.2	\$628.4	(\$20.8)	(3.2%)
Commission on Law Enforcement	\$6.7	\$6.7	\$0.0	0.0%
Military Department	\$159.3	\$138.9	(\$20.4)	(12.8%)
Department of Public Safety	\$2,643.3	2,588.8	(\$54.5)	(2.1%)
<b>Subtotal, Public Safety and Criminal Justice</b>	<b>\$9,922.9</b>	<b>\$9,953.4</b>	<b>\$30.6</b>	<b>0.3%</b>



**FIGURE 56 (CONTINUED)**  
**ARTICLE V – PUBLIC SAFETY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, ALL FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)

FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Employee Benefits and Debt Service	\$1,986.8	\$2,179.2	\$192.4	9.7%
Less Interagency Contracts	\$144.4	\$133.7	(\$10.8)	(7.5%)
<b>Total, All Functions</b>	<b>\$11,765.2</b>	<b>\$11,998.9</b>	<b>\$233.7</b>	<b>2.0%</b>

NOTES:

(1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.

(2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE 57**  
**ARTICLE V – PUBLIC SAFETY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)

FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Alcoholic Beverage Commission	\$92.6	\$98.7	\$6.0	6.5%
Department of Criminal Justice	\$6,137.7	\$6,336.1	\$198.4	3.2%
Commission on Fire Protection	\$3.8	\$3.9	\$0.0	0.9%
Commission on Jail Standards	\$1.8	\$1.9	\$0.1	3.8%
Juvenile Justice Department	\$590.2	\$581.8	(\$8.4)	(1.4%)
Commission on Law Enforcement	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$0.1	130.8%
Military Department	\$49.6	\$29.8	(\$19.8)	(40.0%)
Department of Public Safety	\$648.2	\$1,899.4	\$1,251.2	193.0%
<b>Subtotal, Public Safety and Criminal Justice</b>	<b>\$7,524.3</b>	<b>\$8,951.9</b>	<b>\$1,427.6</b>	<b>19.0%</b>
Employee Benefits and Debt Service	\$1,696.5	\$2,138.5	\$442.0	26.1%
<b>Total, All Functions</b>	<b>\$9,220.8</b>	<b>\$11,090.3</b>	<b>\$1,869.6</b>	<b>20.3%</b>

NOTES:

(1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.

(2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

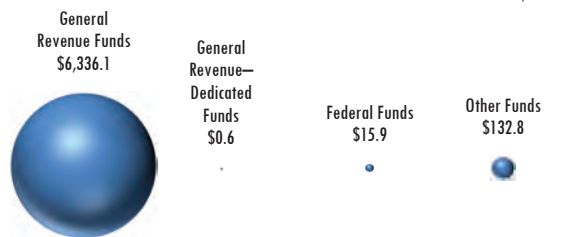
## DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

**FIGURE 58**  
**DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

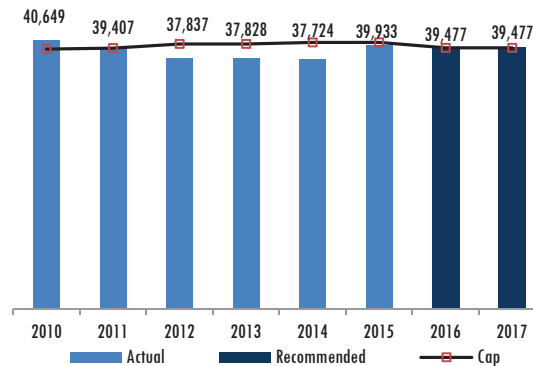
(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$6,137.7	\$6,336.1	\$198.4	3.2%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$0.0	0.0%
Federal Funds	\$23.7	\$15.9	(\$7.8)	(33.0%)
Other Funds	\$203.2	\$132.8	(\$70.5)	(34.7%)
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$6,365.3</b>	<b>\$6,485.4</b>	<b>\$120.1</b>	<b>1.9%</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)



FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$6.5 billion in All Funds, which includes an All Funds increase of \$0.1 billion. The increase in funding is the net result of several increases and decreases to various budget items. Funding for the Board of Pardons and Paroles is included within the appropriations for TDCJ. In addition, Article IX includes \$69.2 million in General Revenue Funds for major repair and renovation of TDCJ facilities.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Funding for the 2016–17 biennium includes \$5.3 billion in All Funds for the incarceration and treatment of adult offenders in state correctional institutions, representing a \$200.0 million All Funds increase from the 2014–15 biennium. Projected incarceration populations are 151,306 in fiscal year 2016 and 151,550 in fiscal year 2017. Significant funding shifts within the net increase include:
  - \$0.1 billion increase in General Revenue Funds for correctional managed health care for a total of \$1.0 billion for the 2016–17 biennium;
  - \$88.9 million increase in General Revenue Funds for a 2.5 percent pay raise in fiscal year 2016 and an additional 2.5 percent pay raise in fiscal year 2017 for TDCJ correctional and parole officers;
  - \$18.1 million increase in General Revenue Funds to address contract per diem increases for contract prisons, privately operated state jails, and residential pre-parole facilities, and to replace reduced federal funding;
  - \$4.0 million increase in General Revenue Funds for 50 additional reentry transitional coordinators; and

- \$2.9 million increase in General Revenue Funds for 500 additional treatment slots for the agency's In-Prison Driving While Intoxicated Recovery Program.
- Funding for the 2016–17 biennium includes \$621.1 million in All Funds for the supervision and treatment of adult offenders on community supervision (also known as adult probation), representing an All Funds increase of \$22.3 million from the 2014–15 biennium. Projected felony community supervision populations are 159,485 in fiscal year 2016 and 159,440 in fiscal year 2017. The funding level includes:
  - \$18.9 million increase in General Revenue Funds for statutorily required state health insurance funding for employees of local Community Supervision and Corrections Departments (CSCDs);
  - \$8.1 million increase in General Revenue Funds for substance abuse counseling services for offenders on community supervision; and
  - \$4.7 million decrease in General Revenue Funds for basic supervision funding to CSCDs based on the projected offender population for the 2016–17 biennium.
- Funding for the 2016–17 biennium includes \$366.2 million in All Funds for the Department of Criminal Justice's parole functions (parole processing, supervision, and residential facilities), representing an All Funds increase of \$14.3 million from the 2014–15 biennium. Projected parole populations are 87,646 in fiscal year 2016 and 87,751 in fiscal year 2017. The net increase in funding includes:
  - \$5.2 million increase in General Revenue Funds for treatment services for 1,019 existing Intermediate Sanction Facility beds;
  - \$4.4 million increase in General Revenue Funds for approximately 125 additional halfway house beds for parolees; and
  - \$1.2 million decrease in General Revenue Funds for parole supervision funding based on the projected offender population for the 2016–17 biennium.
- Funding for the 2016–17 biennium includes additional increases above the 2014–15 biennium, which are:
  - \$6.0 million increase in General Revenue Funds for expansion of mental health initiatives through the Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments to serve additional offenders with serious mental illness;
  - \$4.5 million increase in General Revenue Funds for the Board of Pardons and Paroles (15 additional institutional parole officers, 10 additional hearing officers, office relocation costs, and a 2.5 percent pay raise in fiscal year 2016 and an additional 2.5 percent pay raise in fiscal year 2017 for hearing and institutional parole officers); and
  - \$1.1 million increase in General Revenue Funds for 10 additional investigators within TDCJ's Office of Inspector General.
- The Senate CSHB1 includes a reduction of 914.0 full-time-equivalent (FTE) positions from the fiscal year 2015 FTE cap. This represents an adjustment to the Department of Criminal Justice's FTE cap primarily as the result of the agency's difficulty in hiring and retaining correctional officers. Employment opportunities in the oil and gas industry have contributed to the agency's inability to employ the number of correctional officers appropriated in the 2014–15 biennium.

## JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

**FIGURE 59**  
**JUVENILE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

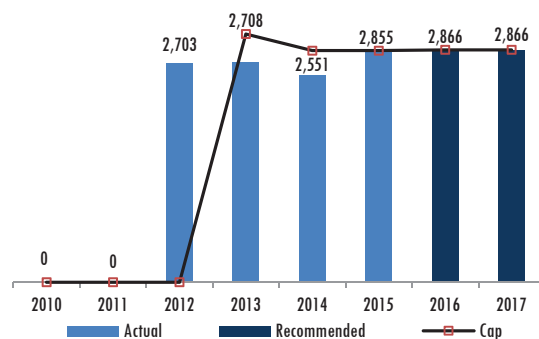
(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$590.2	\$581.8	(\$8.4)	(1.4%)
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Federal Funds	\$22.7	\$21.5	(\$1.2)	(5.5%)
Other Funds	\$36.3	\$25.1	(\$11.2)	(30.8%)
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$649.2</b>	<b>\$628.4</b>	<b>(\$20.8)</b>	<b>(3.2%)</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNium (IN MILLIONS)



FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



NOTES:

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$628.4 million in All Funds which includes an All Funds reduction of \$20.8 million, or 3.2 percent. Reductions are primarily the result of General Revenue Fund reductions related to declining juvenile populations, offset by funding for targeted grants to local probation departments and pay increases for juvenile correctional and parole officers. Also included is an agency estimated Federal Funds reduction of \$1.2 million and an Other Funds reduction of \$11.2 million attributed primarily to a reduction in General Obligation Bond Proceeds. The Juvenile Justice Department is under Strategic Fiscal Review.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- In lieu of appropriations across the current goals, objectives, and strategies of the agency, funding is provided in a block funding rider appropriation for the administration and operations of TJJD. The rider highlights significant juvenile justice issues for consideration by the Eighty-fourth Legislature.
  - **Number, size, and geographic locations of state-operated facilities.** Current and projected populations do not support the existing capacity and the excess capacity creates operational inefficiencies, including fixed costs. The rapidly declining served population presents challenges to state policy which seeks efficiencies and cost effectiveness while also maintaining statutory goals of juvenile justice facilities that are of a size that support effective youth rehabilitation and are geographically close to services and families.

- **Use of contractor-operated facilities.** TJJD's current vision includes increasing the use of contract beds in the 2016–17 biennium to provide specialized services for youth. The Eighty-fourth Legislature may address whether and to what extent it wants to use contractor-operated facilities to address the state's current juvenile justice needs.
- **Agency authority to transfer appropriations between residential settings.** The Eighty-fourth Legislature may choose to address the degree to which the agency is granted authority to deviate, in terms of the utilization of different types of facilities, including contracted facilities, from the legislative allocations contained in the General Appropriations Act.
- **Safety and security of youth and staff.** The agency has a need for a clear, stabilized vision of practices and policies related to the safety and security of youth and staff.
- **Ensuring an agency administration that is transparent, responsive, and adaptable.** The agency has suffered significant administrative turnover in recent years, creating a lack of historical and administrative knowledge. Agency administration must be adaptable to changes in population and the operations that serve those populations, and must be responsive to, and communicate effectively with the Legislature.
- Funding for the 2016–17 biennium includes:
  - \$4.3 million increase in General Revenue Funds for a 2.5 percent pay raise in fiscal year 2016 and an additional 2.5 percent pay raise in fiscal year 2017 for juvenile correctional and parole officers;
  - \$2.5 million increase in General Revenue Funds as juvenile probation targeted grants for prevention and intervention, community programs, and commitment diversion;
  - \$0.9 million increase in General Revenue Funds and 8 full-time equivalents (FTEs) for additional parole officers;
  - \$0.5 million increase in General Revenue Funds to provide technical assistance and supplemental funding to counties for costs associated with Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) audits; \$22.8 million decrease in General Revenue Funds related to populations declines in state operated facilities, parole supervision, and probation supervision; and
  - a new rider providing authority to transfer funds from State-operated Facilities into Regional Planning and Diversion to support regional placement of youth at high risk of commitment to TJJD, if state-operated facilities do not require the entire appropriation for a fiscal year due to declining populations.
- Projections for juvenile populations for the 2016–17 biennium are as follows:
  - Projected state residential populations are 1,264 in fiscal year 2016 and 1,237 in fiscal year 2017. This population includes juveniles housed in state secure facilities, halfway houses, and contracted capacity.
  - Projected juvenile probation supervision populations are 20,980 in fiscal year 2016 and 20,584 in fiscal year 2017. This population includes juveniles supervised on adjudicated probation, deferred prosecution, and conditional release.
  - Projected parole supervision populations are 413 in fiscal year 2016 and 393 in fiscal year 2017.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT

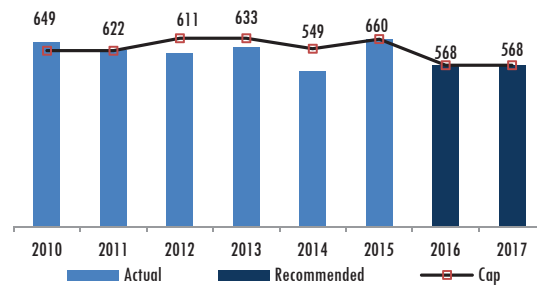
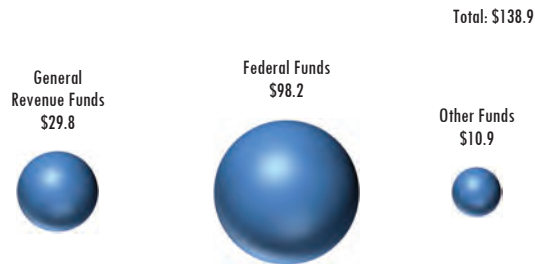
**FIGURE 60**  
**MILITARY DEPARTMENT, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$49.6	\$29.8	(\$19.8)	(40.0%)
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Federal Funds	\$99.4	\$98.2	(\$1.2)	(1.3%)
Other Funds	\$10.2	\$10.9	\$0.7	6.5%
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$159.3</b>	<b>\$138.9</b>	<b>(\$20.4)</b>	<b>(12.8%)</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)

FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Texas Military Department (TMD) for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$138.9 million in All Funds, which includes an All Funds reduction of \$20.4 million, or 12.8 percent. The reduction is primarily related to a budget execution decision made by the Legislative Budget Board and Governor in December 2014 to provide an additional \$17.5 million in General Revenue funding in fiscal year 2015. Funding for continued deployment is via the Department of Public Safety.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- In late fiscal year 2014, the Texas National Guard deployed to the Rio Grande Valley to conduct border security activities in conjunction with the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS). TMD received \$32.5 million from DPS in the Emergency Radio Infrastructure Fund (General Revenue) before deploying. TMD has received \$50 million total to participate in OSS II. Funding for the continued involvement of the Texas National Guard in border security is provided in Rider 54 of the DPS bill pattern. The rider directs DPS and TMD to establish a memorandum of understanding and subsequent interagency contract to transfer funds as needed from DPS to TMD for transitional flexibility in National Guard deployment in the 2016–17 biennium. An additional \$3.0 million in General Revenue Funds is appropriated at the Trusteed Programs Within the Office of the Governor, for an interagency contract for TMD's participation in the installation and regular maintenance of border cameras.
- Capital authority and funding of \$19.6 million in General Revenue Funds and \$29.2 million in Federal Funds, a biennial total of \$48.8 million in All Funds, for the renovation of nine readiness centers is appropriated in Article IX for TMD.

- Funding includes \$98.2 million in agency-estimated Federal Funds, a reduction of \$1.2 million. The decrease in estimated funding is primarily related to federal reimbursements for previous disaster response expenditures which will not continue into the 2016–17 biennium.
- Funding includes a reduction of 92.1 full-time-equivalent (FTE) positions from the fiscal year 2015 FTE cap, primarily the result of a decrease in federal funding to the Truck Rebuild Program.

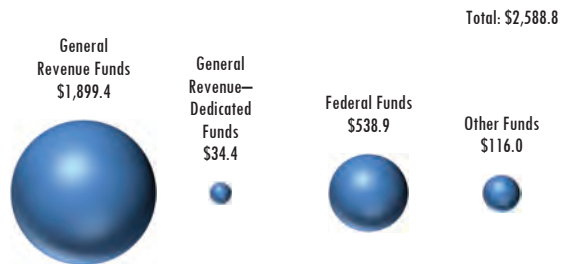
## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

**FIGURE 61**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

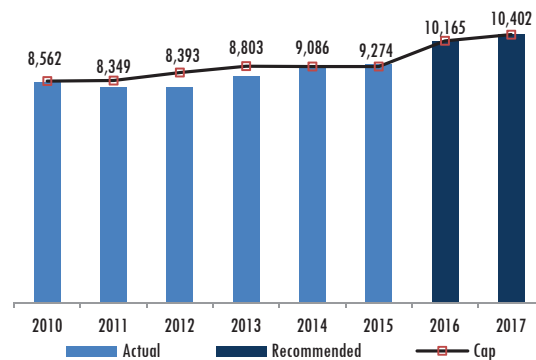
(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$648.2	\$1,899.4	\$1,251.2	193.0%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$12.5	\$34.4	\$21.9	175.1%
Federal Funds	\$943.7	\$538.9	(\$404.8)	(42.9%)
Other Funds	\$1,038.9	\$116.0	(\$922.8)	(88.8%)
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$2,643.3</b>	<b>\$2,588.8</b>	<b>(\$54.5)</b>	<b>(2.1%)</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)



FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Department of Public Safety for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$2,588.8 million in All Funds, which represents an All Funds decrease from the 2014–15 biennium of \$54.5 million, or 2.1 percent. This All Funds decrease is mostly attributable to estimated reductions in federal funding for Public Assistance Grants (a decrease of \$223.8 million) and Hazard Mitigation Grants (a decrease of \$125.3 million), which are offset by an increase in direct funding for border security (\$343.0 million). The Department of Public Safety is under Strategic Fiscal Review.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Funding discontinues the use of State Highway Funds to support agency operations by replacing all State Highway Funds (\$910.3 million) with an equal amount of General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds. While General Revenue accounts for almost all of this swap (\$903.2 million), the following two General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, both administered by DPS, are also used: Breath Alcohol Testing Account No. 5013 (\$3.0 million), and Motorcycle Safety Account No. 501 (\$4.1 million).
- Border security funding at the Department of Public Safety totals \$753.0 million in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds in the 2016–17 biennium, with \$493.1 million in Goal B, Secure Border Region, and an additional \$260.0 million in border security related funding in other goals of the agency. This is an increase of \$343.0 million from the 2014–15 biennium. Combined with \$38.8 million in Federal Funds and \$0.7 million in Criminal Justice grants, the All Funds total for border security funding at DPS is \$792.6 million for the 2016–17 biennium. The General Revenue and General Revenue–Dedicated funding is apportioned for the following purposes:



- \$408.2 million for flexible funding to ensure a continued presence on the border. Funding to DPS provides personnel, training, equipment and other support costs, including funding for a 10-hour work day for all DPS troopers, stipends for officers deployed to Operation Strong Safety II, costs to recruit, train and equip 250 new DPS troopers, costs to hire 80 law enforcement experienced DPS troopers, and transitional deployment costs for the National Guard;
- \$305.2 million for routine border security operations and other baseline border security-related activities;
- \$17.3 million to assist local law enforcement agencies with transition to a new crime reporting system as recommended in the 2015 *Texas State Government Efficiency and Effectiveness Report* titled, "Develop Plans to Adopt Incident-Based Crime Reporting in Texas;
- \$8.8 million to field a new Texas Rangers Company specializing in border security investigations;
- \$7.5 million to acquire and equip a Pilatus aircraft;
- \$2.4 million to establish and help operate the Texas Transnational Intelligence Center;
- \$2.0 million to purchase a multiuse training facility;
- \$1.5 million to support South Texas College's Regional Center for Public Safety Excellence; and
- Funding is increased by \$1.9 million in General Revenue Funds and 9.0 FTEs to fund a Regional Recovery Coordination Program contained in the 2015 *Texas State Government Efficiency and Effectiveness Report* titled "Increase Funding to Improve Long-Term Disaster Recovery."
- \$5.0 million in unexpended balance authority in fiscal year 2016 is included to complete the remaining tests necessary to eliminate the backlog of approximately 10,500 untested sexual assault kits as required by the passage of Senate Bill 1636 in the Eighty-second Legislature.
- Funding includes \$66.3 million in General Revenue Funds to acquire at least 1,200 fully equipped SUV vehicles over the course of the 2016–17 biennium.
- \$21.0 million in capital budget authority is identified in Article IX for deferred maintenance projects at the Department of Public Safety.



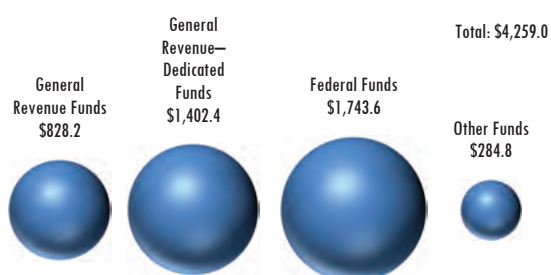
## ARTICLE VI – NATURAL RESOURCES

**FIGURE 62**  
**ARTICLE VI NATURAL RESOURCES, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

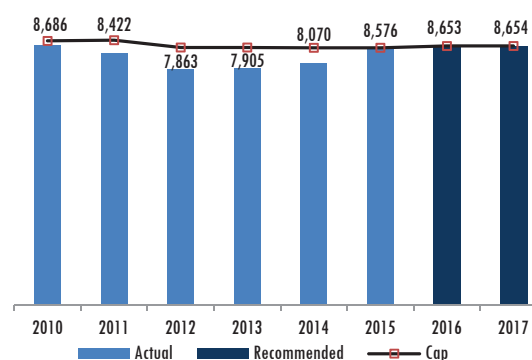
(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$714.8	\$828.2	\$113.4	15.9%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$1,210.1	\$1,402.4	\$192.3	15.9%
Federal Funds	\$2,656.2	\$1,743.6	(\$912.6)	(34.4%)
Other Funds	\$2,350.0	\$284.8	(\$2,065.2)	(87.9%)
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$6,931.1</b>	<b>\$4,259.0</b>	<b>(\$2,672.1)</b>	<b>(38.6%)</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)



FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



Notes:

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Excludes Interagency Contracts.
- (3) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

### MAJOR FISCAL AND POLICY ISSUES AFFECTING ARTICLE VI

All Funds for Natural Resources total \$4.3 billion for the 2016–17 biennium, which is a decrease of \$2.7 billion, or 38.6 percent, from the 2014–15 biennium. General Revenue Funds total \$828.2 million, which is an increase of \$113.4 million, or 15.9 percent from the 2014–15 biennium. General Revenue–Dedicated Funds total \$1.4 billion, which is an increase of \$192.3 million, or 15.9 percent from the 2014–15 biennium.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Funding for the Water Development Board includes a decrease of \$2.0 billion out of the Economic Stabilization Fund for a one-time appropriation to the State Water Implementation Fund for Texas (SWIFT) in fiscal year 2014. The Water Development Board intends to fund \$700.0 million in State Water Plan projects each fiscal year of the 2016–17 biennium using the financing mechanism created within SWIFT, called the State Water Implementation Revenue Fund for Texas (SWIRFT). The SWIRFT funding will provide leveraging, bond enhancement, interest rate discounts, loan payment deferrals to borrowers, and/or extended loan terms.
- Funding for the Commission on Environmental Quality provides \$236.3 million from the General Revenue–Dedicated TERP Account to fund the Texas Emissions Reductions Plan (TERP) for the 2016–17 biennium which continues the program's 49.0 FTEs with an increase of \$81.0 million above 2014–15 levels. Funding also provides \$196.6 million from the General Revenue–Dedicated Clean Air Account No. 151 for the AirCheck Texas program, or an increase of \$87.3 million as compared to 2014–15 levels.

- Funding for the Parks and Wildlife Department includes 100 percent of the 2016–17 Sporting Goods Sales Tax (SGST) revenue estimated to be available to the agency in the Comptroller of Public Accounts' 2015 Biennial Revenue Estimate. SGST appropriations to the agency total \$211.5 million in the 2016–17 biennium, an increase of \$89.6 million, or 73.5 percent, over the 2014–15 biennium, and primarily will fund local park grants. In addition to the amount in the agency's bill pattern, an estimated \$18.0 million for benefits and \$31.6 million for debt service payments bring the total appropriated and estimated SGST amount for the agency to \$261.1 million. The SGST funding increase is partially offset by decreases from other sources, including unclaimed refunds of motorboat fuels taxes, due to method-of-finance substitutions and one-time expenditures in 2014–15.
- Funding for the General Land Office and Veteran's Land Board includes \$502.0 million in All Funds for disaster recovery programs to rebuild or repair damaged homes or infrastructure. This amount reflects a decrease of \$815.5 million in Federal Funds from 2014–15 spending levels, including a decrease in Community Development Block Grants for Hurricane Ike and wildfire-related housing grant awards (\$525.6 million), and a decrease in Hurricane Ike and Wildfire-related infrastructure rebuilding grant awards (\$289.9 million).
- Funding for the Parks and Wildlife Department includes \$9.4 million in Unclaimed Refunds of Motorboat Fuel Tax (URMFT), to support 60.0 Game Warden FTEs dedicated to border-area law enforcement, which is an increase of \$5.3 million in URMFT and 30.0 Game Warden FTEs above 2014–15 spending levels. In addition, funding also includes \$5.0 million in URMFT above 2014–15 spending levels for aquatic invasive species management, including zebra mussels and other invasive animal and plant species in fresh and saltwater habitats and waterways.
- Funding for the 2016–17 for the Department of Agriculture includes \$5.9 million in General Revenue, an increase of \$3.0 million over 2014–15 spending levels, for the Surplus Agricultural Product Grant Program, which offsets the costs of harvesting, gleaning and transporting agricultural products to Texas food banks.
- Not in the figures above is funding in Article IX contingent upon creation of the Deferred Maintenance Fund totals \$97.0 million for maintenance and major repairs to State Parks, State Natural Areas, Wildlife Management Areas, Coastal and Inland Fisheries, and State Historic Sites, including \$25.0 million for the Battleship Texas. If no Deferred Maintenance Fund is created, the funding will be appropriated from General Revenue in the same amount.

**Figure 63** shows the All Funds appropriations for each agency in Article VI, and **Figures 64** and **65** show the appropriations for each agency in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds, respectively. On the subsequent pages in this chapter are more specific details about funding levels for selected agencies in Article VI.

**FIGURE 63**  
**ARTICLE VI – NATURAL RESOURCES, ALL FUNDS**  
 (IN MILLIONS)

FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Department of Agriculture	\$1,110.6	\$1,108.3	(\$2.2)	(0.2%)
Animal Health Commission	\$21.6	\$27.0	\$5.4	25.1%
Commission on Environmental Quality	\$759.3	\$907.1	\$147.7	19.5%
General Land Office and Veterans' Land Board	\$1,503.5	\$659.4	(\$844.1)	(56.1%)
Low-level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact Commission	\$0.5	\$1.2	\$0.7	140.4%
Parks and Wildlife Department	\$704.3	\$659.1	(\$45.3)	(6.4%)
Railroad Commission	\$178.2	\$170.8	(\$7.4)	(4.1%)
Soil and Water Conservation Board	\$55.4	65.3	\$9.9	17.8%

**FIGURE 63 (CONTINUED)**  
**ARTICLE VI – NATURAL RESOURCES, ALL FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)

FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Water Development Board	\$2,298.4	\$290.5	(\$2,007.9)	(87.4%)
<b>Subtotal, Natural Resources</b>	<b>\$6,631.8</b>	<b>\$3,888.6</b>	<b>(\$2,743.1)</b>	<b>(41.4%)</b>
Employee Benefits and Debt Service	\$349.0	\$408.6	\$59.6	17.1%
Less Interagency Contracts	\$49.6	\$38.2	(\$11.4)	(23.0%)
<b>Total, All Functions</b>	<b>\$6,931.1</b>	<b>\$4,259.0</b>	<b>(\$2,672.1)</b>	<b>(38.6%)</b>

NOTES:

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE 64**  
**ARTICLE VI – NATURAL RESOURCES, GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)

FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Department of Agriculture	\$95.1	\$100.8	\$5.7	6.0%
Animal Health Commission	\$17.2	\$22.5	\$5.3	30.7%
Commission on Environmental Quality	\$18.2	\$23.9	\$5.7	31.4%
General Land Office and Veterans' Land Board	\$7.0	\$12.7	\$5.7	82.3%
Low-level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact Commission	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Parks and Wildlife Department	\$185.3	\$249.5	\$64.1	34.6%
Railroad Commission	\$26.5	\$24.6	(\$1.9)	(7.2%)
Soil and Water Conservation Board	\$40.7	\$42.2	\$1.6	3.8%
Water Development Board	\$156.1	\$150.1	(\$6.0)	(3.8%)
<b>Subtotal, Natural Resources</b>	<b>\$546.1</b>	<b>\$626.3</b>	<b>\$80.2</b>	<b>14.7%</b>
Employee Benefits and Debt Service	\$168.8	\$201.9	\$33.2	19.7%
<b>Total, All Functions</b>	<b>\$714.8</b>	<b>\$828.2</b>	<b>\$113.4</b>	<b>15.9%</b>

NOTES:

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE 65**  
**ARTICLE VI – NATURAL RESOURCES, GENERAL REVENUE–DEDICATED FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)

FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Department of Agriculture	\$5.7	\$4.7	(\$1.0)	(17.1%)
Animal Health Commission	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Commission on Environmental Quality	\$622.9	\$792.1	\$169.2	27.2%
General Land Office and Veterans' Land Board	\$30.7	\$21.7	(\$9.0)	(29.4%)
Low-level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact Commission	\$0.5	\$1.2	\$0.7	140.4%
Parks and Wildlife Department	\$291.0	\$310.3	\$19.3	6.6%
Railroad Commission	\$133.2	\$127.7	(\$5.4)	(4.1%)
Soil and Water Conservation Board	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Water Development Board	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
<b>Subtotal, Natural Resources</b>	<b>\$1,083.9</b>	<b>\$1,257.6</b>	<b>\$173.7</b>	<b>16.0%</b>
Employee Benefits and Debt Service	\$126.2	\$144.8	\$18.6	14.8%
<b>Total, All Functions</b>	<b>\$1,210.1</b>	<b>\$1,402.4</b>	<b>\$192.3</b>	<b>15.9%</b>

NOTES:

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.  
(2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

## TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

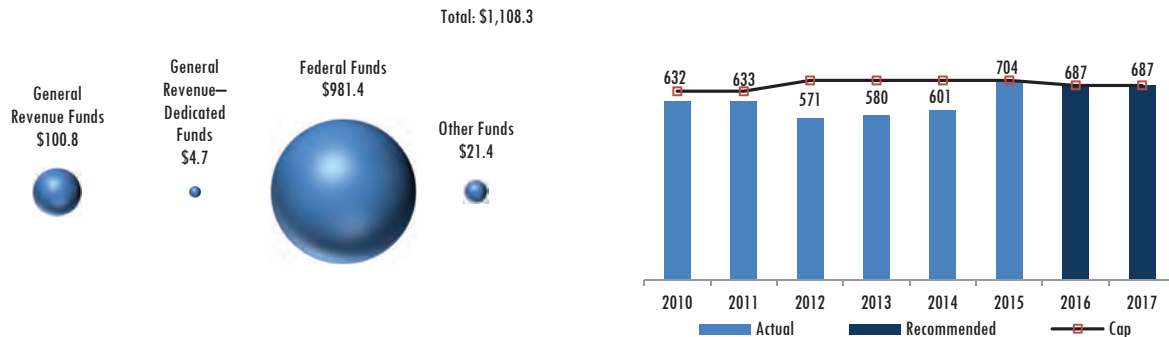
**FIGURE 66**  
**TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$95.1	\$100.8	\$5.7	6.0%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$5.7	\$4.7	(\$1.0)	(17.1%)
Federal Funds	\$990.0	\$981.4	(\$8.5)	(0.9%)
Other Funds	\$19.8	\$21.4	\$1.6	8.0%
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$1,110.6</b>	<b>\$1,108.3</b>	<b>(\$2.2)</b>	<b>(0.2%)</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)

FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Texas Department of Agriculture for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$1.1 billion in All Funds, which is an All Funds reduction of \$2.2 million from the 2014–15 biennium. The reduction is due primarily to a reduction in nonrecurring Federal Funds to implement new nutrition standards established in the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Funding for the 2016–17 biennium provides \$873.7 million in All Funds for child and adult nutrition programs, including a decrease of \$9.9 million in nonrecurring Federal Funds to offer technical assistance and training to school districts for serving components and amounts that must be provided to students for reimbursable breakfasts, lunches, suppers or snacks. Funding also includes \$5.9 million in General Revenue, an increase of \$3.0 million over 2014–15 spending levels, for the Surplus Agricultural Product Grant Program, which offsets the costs of harvesting, gleaning and transporting agricultural products to Texas food banks.
- Funding includes \$32.3 million in General Revenue funding contingent on the agency generating sufficient revenue to cover both the direct and indirect costs (an additional \$9.3 million) for the agency's cost recovery programs. Agency cost recovery programs include inspection and certification of weights and measures (\$11.2 million); regulation of pesticides (\$7.8 million); and structural pest control (\$3.1 million).
- Funding includes an increase of \$2.1 million in All Funds (\$1.5 million from General Revenue Funds and \$0.6 million from Appropriated Receipts), to ensure packaged commodities are properly labeled and contain the declared amount of contents when sold and provide additional fuel testing services.

- Funding includes a decrease of \$1.0 million in General Revenue funding for boll weevil eradication efforts from 2014–15 levels, resulting in \$14.0 million in the 2016–17 biennium for ongoing maintenance to control infestations. The agency anticipates this to be the last installment for eradication purposes barring a new outbreak that can occur as a result of natural disasters such as hurricanes or infestations from neighboring countries.



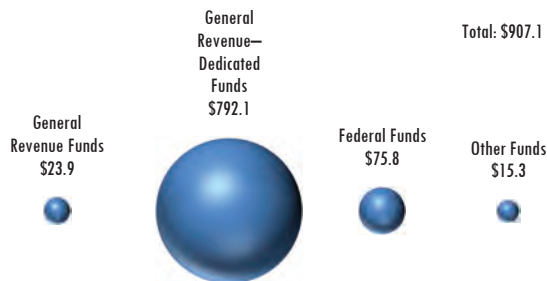
## COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

**FIGURE 67**  
**TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

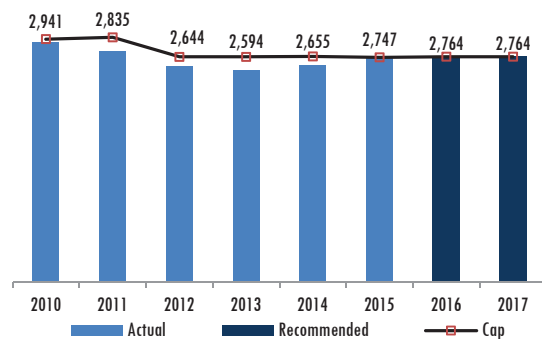
(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$18.2	\$23.9	\$5.7	31.4%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$622.9	\$792.1	\$169.2	27.2%
Federal Funds	\$85.9	\$75.8	(\$10.1)	(11.7%)
Other Funds	\$32.3	\$15.3	(\$17.1)	(52.8%)
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$759.3</b>	<b>\$907.1</b>	<b>\$147.7</b>	<b>19.5%</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)



FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Commission on Environmental Quality for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$907.1 million in All Funds, which is an increase of \$147.7 million from the 2014–15 biennium. The increase is primarily attributable to an increase of \$81.0 million in General Revenue–Dedicated Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP) Account funding to incentivize reducing vehicle and equipment pollution and an increase of \$87.3 million out of the General Revenue–Dedicated Clean Air Account No. 151 for air quality planning, monitoring, and other activities, partially offset by a reduction in Federal Funds anticipated to be available in the 2016–17 biennium and Other Funds reductions from one-time project funding and Interagency Contracts that are no longer needed. The Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP) is under Strategic Fiscal Review.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Funding provides \$236.3 million from the General Revenue–Dedicated TERP Account No. 5071 to fund TERP, a set of programs, including 49.0 FTEs, which provides financial incentives to limit pollution from vehicles and equipment for the 2016–17 biennium. This is an \$81.0 million increase over 2014–15 funding levels.
- Funding provides \$196.6 million out of the General Revenue–Dedicated Clean Air Account No. 151, or an increase of \$87.3 million over 2014–15 funding levels, for the AirCheck Texas program, air quality planning, air quality monitoring, and other air quality activities. Of the increase, \$81.2 million is for the AirCheck Texas program and \$2.1 million is for air quality planning activities in near nonattainment areas.

- Funding provides \$62.3 million out of the General Revenue–Dedicated Operating Permit Fees Account No. 5094, which includes \$1.6 million for Capital Budget monitoring equipment to respond to new standards for sulfur dioxide emissions standards promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- Funding provides \$75.8 million in Federal Funds for environmental programs which includes \$44.0 million for Performance Partnership Grants, single grants combining funds from more than one of various U.S. Environmental Protection Agency environmental programs. This reflects an anticipated reduction of \$0.9 million for the program. Additional reductions totaling \$9.2 million are also anticipated for several other grant programs and one-time projects.
- Funding includes Interagency Contract and Appropriated Receipts of \$15.5 million, which is a reduction of \$17.1 million or 52.8 percent from the prior biennium. This includes a decrease of \$10.6 million in Appropriated Receipts for one-time Superfund cost recovery cleanups in 2014–15 and a decrease of \$6.5 million in Interagency Contracts (\$5.1 million decrease for a one-time Coastal Impact Assistance Grant from the General Land Office and \$1.4 million for a one-time funding from the Water Development Board's State Revolving Fund).
- Funding continues \$5.0 million for the Rio Grande Compact Commission for litigation expenses relating to a water rights dispute with the State of New Mexico, which is being reviewed by the U.S. Supreme Court.

## GENERAL LAND OFFICE AND VETERANS' LAND BOARD

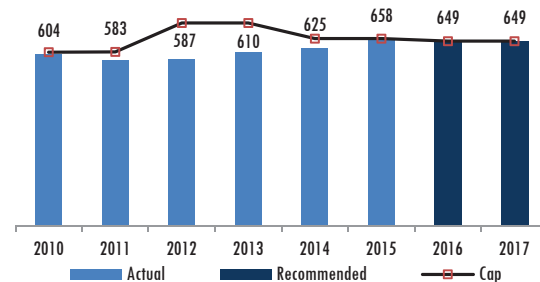
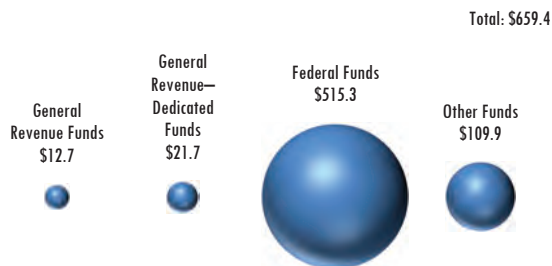
**FIGURE 68**  
**GENERAL LAND OFFICE AND VETERANS' LAND BOARD, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$7.0	\$12.7	\$5.7	82.3%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$30.7	\$21.7	(\$9.0)	(29.4%)
Federal Funds	\$1,353.0	\$515.3	(\$837.8)	(61.9%)
Other Funds	\$112.8	\$109.9	(\$3.0)	(2.6%)
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$1,503.5</b>	<b>\$659.4</b>	<b>(\$844.1)</b>	<b>(56.1%)</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)

FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the General Land Office and Veteran's Land Board for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$659.4 million in All Funds, a reduction of \$844.1 million from the 2014–15 biennial levels. The reduction primarily is in Federal Funds for Community Development Block Grants for recovery from hurricane and wildfire-related disasters.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Funding for the 2016–17 biennium includes \$502.0 million in All Funds for disaster recovery programs to rebuild or repair damaged homes or infrastructure. This amount reflects a decrease of \$815.5 million in Federal Funds from 2014–15 biennial spending levels, including:
  - a decrease in Community Development Block Grants for Hurricane Ike-related and wildfire-related housing grant awards (\$525.6 million); and
  - a decrease in Hurricane Ike-related and wildfire-related infrastructure rebuilding grant awards (\$289.9 million).
- Funding includes an estimated \$7.1 million in All Funds to preserve and maintain the Alamo and facilities within the Alamo Complex. The funding level reflects a decrease of \$3.9 million in All Funds from 2014–15 spending levels, including a decrease of \$8.9 million in the General Revenue–Dedicated Alamo Complex Account in alignment with the Comptroller's Biennial Revenue Estimate, offset by an increase of \$5.0 million from General Revenue Funds for capital improvements and repairs to maintain facilities within the Alamo Complex, including the Alamo.
- Funding includes a decrease of \$20.6 million in Federal Funds for completed coastal erosion, beach and dune restoration, and recreational amenities projects.

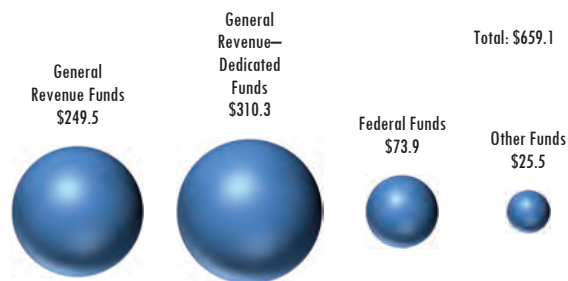
## PARKS AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT

**FIGURE 69**  
**TEXAS PARKS AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

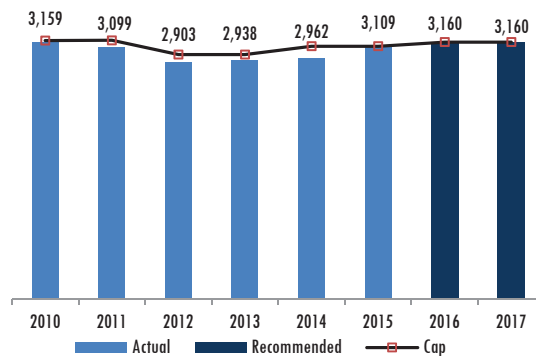
(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$185.3	\$249.5	\$64.1	34.6%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$291.0	\$310.3	\$19.3	6.6%
Federal Funds	\$143.5	\$73.9	(\$69.7)	(48.5%)
Other Funds	\$84.5	\$25.5	(\$59.0)	(69.9%)
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$704.3</b>	<b>\$659.1</b>	<b>(\$45.3)</b>	<b>(6.4%)</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNium (IN MILLIONS)



FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Parks and Wildlife Department for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$659.1 million in All Funds, which is a reduction of \$45.3 million, or 6.4 percent, from the 2014–15 biennium. The decrease is primarily due to reductions in Federal Funds and Other Funds, which constitute a decrease of \$128.8 million, partially offset by an increase of \$64.1 million in General Revenue funds and \$19.3 million in General Revenue-Dedicated funds. The reductions are due largely to less Federal Funds anticipated to be available in 2016–17 and Other Funds reductions in Bond Proceeds, one-time project funding, and donations.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Funding includes 100 percent of the 2016–17 Sporting Goods Sales Tax (SGST) revenue estimated to be available to the agency in the Comptroller of Public Accounts' 2015 Biennial Revenue Estimate. SGST appropriations to the agency total \$211.5 million in the 2016–17 biennium, an increase of \$89.6 million, or 73.5 percent, over the 2014–15 biennium. In addition to the amount in the agency's bill pattern, an estimated \$18.0 million for benefits and \$31.6 million for debt service payments bring the total appropriated and estimated SGST amount for the agency to \$261.1 million. SGST appropriations to the agency are transferred to four General Revenue–Dedicated accounts:
  - State Parks Account No. 64: \$144.2 million is transferred to the State Parks Account No. 64, an increase of \$39.3 million, for State Parks operations and capital improvements;
  - Texas Recreation and Park Account No. 467: \$38.8 million, an increase of \$28.6 million, for local parks grants to municipalities and counties with populations under 500,000;

- Large County and Municipality Recreation and Parks Account No. 5150: \$25.9 million, an increase of \$19.1 million, for local parks grants to cities and counties with populations over 500,000; and
- Parks and Wildlife Conservation and Capital Account No. 5004: \$2.6 million to the Parks and Wildlife Conservation and Capital Account No. 5004, for capital improvements and other park needs.
- These increases were offset by decreases from the General Revenue Fund totaling \$12.9 million, or 39.9 percent, and from Unclaimed Refunds of Motorboat Fuel Tax (URMFT) totaling \$12.5 million, or 40.4 percent, due to method of finance substitutions to maximize the utilization of SGST and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds for their designated purposes and to make more General Revenue Funds and URMFT available for other eligible purposes.
- Funding includes Game Warden law enforcement activity totaling \$118.8 million in All Funds and supporting 664.5 FTEs, which is a decrease of \$59,327, or less than 0.1 percent. The decrease is predominately attributable to one-time funding in 2015 for Operation Strong Safety II totaling \$3.7 million, which was provided through Budget Execution and a decrease in Federal Funds. Offsetting the decrease is an additional \$5.3 million in URMFT and 30.0 Game Warden FTEs above 2014–15 spending levels, bringing the total Game Warden FTEs dedicated to border area law enforcement to 60.0 FTEs.
- Funding in Article IX contingent upon creation of the Deferred Maintenance Fund totals \$97.0 million for maintenance and major repairs to State Parks, State Natural Areas, Wildlife Management Areas, Coastal and Inland Fisheries, and State Historic Sites, including \$25.0 million for the Battleship Texas. If no Deferred Maintenance Fund is created, the funding will be appropriated from General Revenue in the same amount.
- Funding provides \$73.9 million in Federal Funds, which is a decrease of \$69.7 million, or 48.5 percent. The largest portions of this decrease are from Wildlife Restoration, Sport Fish Restoration, Outdoor Recreation, and Recreational Trails Program funds. Many of these funding sources are drawn upon after specific projects are identified and may increase as projects are selected.
- Funding continues Other Funds appropriations of \$25.4 million from bond proceeds, donations, Appropriated Receipts, Interagency Contracts, and programs supported by certain specialty license plate revenue, which is an overall reduction of \$59.1 million from the 2014–15 biennium. Bond proceeds are continued at \$16.1 million, which reflects a \$25.4 million decrease due to fewer bond issuances occurring in 2016–17. Additional reductions include \$25.8 million in Appropriated Receipts, which is primarily attributed to an estimated reduction in donations for artificial reef creation and general State Park donations; and \$2.2 million in Interagency Contracts with the Department of Public Safety, General Land Office, and Department of Transportation that are not expected to continue.
- Funding provides \$5.0 million in URMFT above 2014–15 spending levels for aquatic invasive species management, including zebra mussels and other invasive animal and plant species in fresh and saltwater habitats and waterways.

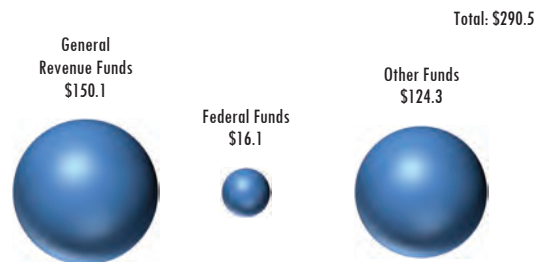
## WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD

**FIGURE 70**  
**TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

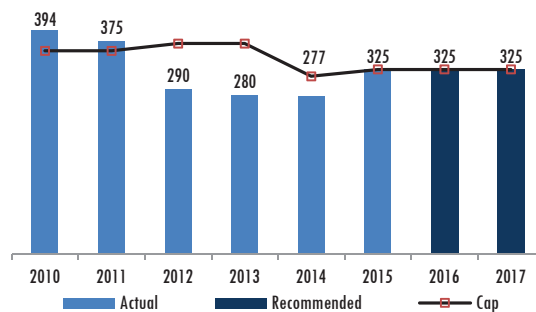
(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$156.1	\$150.1	(\$6.0)	(3.8%)
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Federal Funds	\$16.0	\$16.1	\$0.1	0.7%
Other Funds	\$2,126.3	\$124.3	(\$2,002.0)	(94.2%)
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$2,298.4</b>	<b>\$290.5</b>	<b>(\$2,007.9)</b>	<b>(87.4%)</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNium (IN MILLIONS)



FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



NOTES:

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Water Development Board for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$290.5 million in All Funds, which is a reduction of \$2.0 billion. The reduction is primarily attributable to an Other Funds reduction from a one-time appropriation to the State Water Implementation Fund for Texas (SWIFT) in fiscal year 2014.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Funding includes a decrease of \$2.0 billion out of the Economic Stabilization Fund (Other Funds) for a one-time appropriation to the newly created State Water Implementation Fund for Texas (SWIFT) in fiscal year 2014. The Water Development Board intends to fund \$700 million in State Water Plan projects each fiscal year of the 2016–17 biennium using the financing mechanism created within SWIFT, called the State Water Implementation Revenue Fund for Texas (SWIRFT). The SWIRFT funding will provide leveraging, bond enhancement, interest rate discounts, loan payment deferrals to borrowers, and/or extended loan terms.
- Funding provides \$150.1 million in General Revenue funding which reflects a decrease of \$6.0 million from the 2014–15 biennium, primarily related to:
  - a decrease of \$12.0 million for one-time grant funding for projects related to border security/levees and demonstration projects for near term water supplies;
  - an increase of \$9.1 million for debt service for Economically Distressed Areas Program (EDAP) bonds, including a \$6.0 million increase for debt service payments on \$50.0 million in EDAP bonds authorized to be issued during

2016–17, and an increase of \$3.1 million to annualize debt service payments on \$50.0 million in EDAP bonds issued in fiscal year 2015;

- a decrease of \$6.7 million from a reduction in debt service payments for Water Infrastructure Fund (WIF) bonds because the bonds are becoming increasingly self-supporting, and there are lower overall debt service needs because of a lack of recent bond issuances;
- an increase of \$2.3 million for quantifying and installing water conservation strategies aimed at meeting the needs of the State Water Plan; and
- an increase of \$1.0 million for grants for demonstration projects and feasibility studies for alternative water supplies.





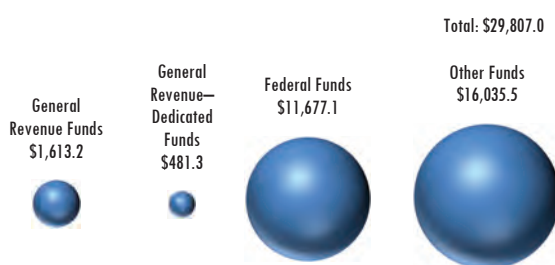
# ARTICLE VII – BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

**FIGURE 71**  
**ARTICLE VII – BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

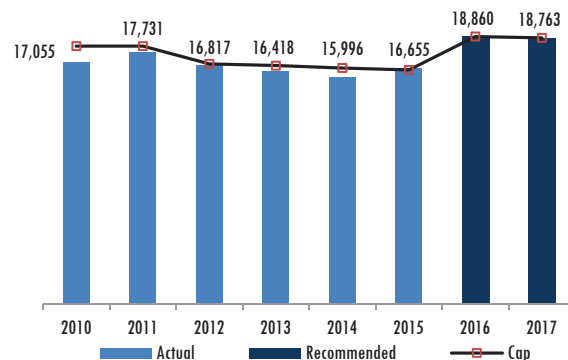
(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$932.9	\$1,613.2	\$680.3	72.9%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$463.4	\$481.3	\$17.9	3.9%
Federal Funds	\$11,102.3	\$11,677.1	\$574.9	5.2%
Other Funds	\$14,949.1	\$16,035.5	\$1,086.4	7.3%
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$27,447.6</b>	<b>\$29,807.0</b>	<b>\$2,359.5</b>	<b>8.6%</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)



FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Excludes Interagency Contracts.
- (3) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

## MAJOR FISCAL AND POLICY ISSUES AFFECTING ARTICLE VII

All Funds for the Business and Economic Development agencies total \$29.8 billion for the 2016–17 biennium, an increase of \$2.4 billion, or 8.6 percent from the 2014–15 biennium. General Revenue Funds total \$1.6 billion, an increase of \$680.3 million, or 72.9 percent from the 2014–15 biennium.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Funding for the Texas Department of Transportation for the 2016–17 biennium includes \$24.5 billion in All Funds, an increase of \$1.3 billion in All Funds which includes an increase of \$1.3 billion in State Highway Funds made available from the discontinuation of State Highway Fund appropriations to agencies other than Texas Department of Transportation, an increase from oil and natural gas tax-related transfers to the State Highway Fund pursuant to Proposition 1 2014, and \$1.2 billion in additional transportation funding contingent on the enactment of legislation making a one-time allocation of motor vehicle sales tax revenue to the State Highway Fund, offset by decreases in bond proceeds and other revenue sources.
- Funding for the Texas Workforce Commission includes an increase in All Funds of \$802.8 million primarily due to the transfer of programs from the Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services. See the agency bill summary for additional details.

- Funding for the Department of Housing and Community Affairs includes a decrease in Federal Funds of \$24.1 million primarily due to American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds (ARRA) expended in the 2014–15 biennium and a decrease in administration costs related to Section 811 Project Rental Assistance Demonstration in fiscal years 2016–17. Decreases in Federal Funds are offset by increases in Appropriated Receipts of \$2.9 million.
- Funding for the Texas Lottery Commission includes a net increase of \$13.1 million in General Revenue–Dedicated Funds. This is due to an increase of \$15.5 million in General Revenue–Dedicated Funds related to an anticipated increase in gross lottery ticket sales and a \$0.2 million increase in unexpended balance authority, partially offset by a decrease of \$2.5 million in General Revenue Funds related to one-time funding for the agency’s Automated Charitable Bingo System redesign.

**Figure 72** shows the All Funds appropriation for each agency in Article VII, and **Figure 73** shows the General Revenue Funds appropriation for each agency. On the subsequent pages in this chapter are more specific details about funding levels for some of the agencies in Article VII.

**FIGURE 72**  
**ARTICLE VII – BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ALL FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)

FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Department of Housing and Community Affairs	\$507.9	\$486.7	(\$21.2)	(4.2%)
Texas Lottery Commission	\$458.2	\$471.3	\$13.1	2.9%
Department of Motor Vehicles	\$332.2	\$312.0	(\$20.2)	(6.1%)
Department of Transportation	\$23,157.1	\$24,501.6	\$1,344.5	5.8%
Texas Workforce Commission	\$2,374.3	\$3,177.2	\$802.8	33.8%
Reimbursements to the Unemployment Compensation Benefit Account	\$47.4	\$38.8	(\$8.7)	(18.3%)
<b>Subtotal, Business and Economic Development</b>	<b>\$26,877.2</b>	<b>\$28,987.6</b>	<b>\$2,110.4</b>	<b>7.9%</b>
Retirement and Group Insurance	\$565.1	\$779.3	\$214.1	37.9%
Social Security and Benefits Replacement Pay	\$131.7	\$152.6	\$20.9	15.8%
Bond Debt Service Payments	\$27.8	\$31.0	\$3.2	11.4%
Lease Payments	\$1.7	\$2.7	\$1.0	59.5%
<b>Subtotal, Employee Benefits and Debt Service</b>	<b>\$726.4</b>	<b>\$965.5</b>	<b>\$239.2</b>	<b>32.9%</b>
Less Interagency Contracts	\$156.0	\$146.1	(\$9.9)	(6.4%)
<b>Total, All Functions</b>	<b>\$27,447.6</b>	<b>\$29,807.0</b>	<b>\$2,359.5</b>	<b>8.6%</b>

NOTES:

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.
- (3) 2016–17 amounts reflect the transfer of certain programs from Article I to Article II and from Article II to Article VII.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE 73**  
**ARTICLE VII – BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)

FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Department of Housing and Community Affairs	\$26.4	\$26.5	\$0.0	0.1%
Texas Lottery Commission	\$33.3	\$31.0	(\$2.3)	(7.0%)
Department of Motor Vehicles	\$218.3	\$312.0	\$93.8	43.0%
Department of Transportation	\$332.2	\$768.1	\$435.9	131.2%
Texas Workforce Commission	\$263.1	\$377.6	\$114.5	43.5%
Reimbursements to the Unemployment Compensation Benefit Account	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
<b>Subtotal, Business and Economic Development</b>	<b>\$873.3</b>	<b>\$1,515.1</b>	<b>\$641.9</b>	<b>73.5%</b>
Retirement and Group Insurance	\$24.3	\$53.3	\$29.0	119.2%
Social Security and Benefit Replacement Pay	\$6.4	\$11.7	\$5.3	83.1%
Bond Debt Service Payments	\$27.2	\$30.4	\$3.2	11.6%
Lease Payments	\$1.7	\$2.7	\$1.0	59.5%
<b>Subtotal, Employee Benefits and Debt Service</b>	<b>\$59.6</b>	<b>\$98.0</b>	<b>\$38.4</b>	<b>64.5%</b>
<b>Total, All Functions</b>	<b>\$932.9</b>	<b>\$1,613.2</b>	<b>\$680.3</b>	<b>72.9%</b>

NOTES:

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.
- (3) 2016–17 amounts reflect the transfer of certain programs from Article I to Article II and from Article II to Article VII.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

## DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

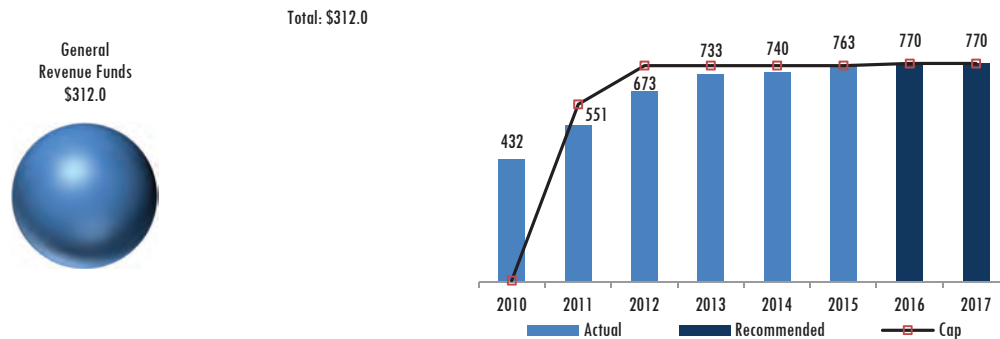
**FIGURE 74**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$218.3	\$312.0	\$93.8	43.0%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Federal Funds	\$1.4	\$0.0	(\$1.4)	(100.0%)
Other Funds	\$112.6	\$0.0	(\$112.6)	(100.0%)
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$332.2</b>	<b>\$312.0</b>	<b>(\$20.2)</b>	<b>(6.1%)</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNium (IN MILLIONS)

FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Department of Motor Vehicles for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$312.0 million in All Funds, which includes an All Funds decrease of \$20.2 million. The decrease in funding is primarily related to one-time appropriations in 2014–15 of State Highway Funds (Other Funds) for improvements to the agency's vehicle registration and titling system.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Funding includes \$312.0 million in General Revenue Funds for registration and titling of vehicles and issuance of license plates; registration, permitting, and regulation of motor carriers; and other motor vehicle licensing and regulation functions.
- The bill decreases State Highway Funds (Other Funds) by \$112.6 million which includes a decrease of \$30.5 million for one-time capital budget expenditures for the TxDMV Automation System project and a decrease of \$80.5 million for a Method of Finance swap to replace State Highway Funds with an equivalent increase in General Revenue Funds.
- The bill includes \$5.1 million in General Revenue Funds for the separation of information applications and servers from Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) information technology infrastructure and \$1.4 million for the relocation of two Department of Motor Vehicles regional services centers from TxDOT facilities to new leased facilities.
- Funding for the Facilities Commission (Article I, General Government) includes \$58.0 million in Revenue Bond Proceeds to acquire and construct a new headquarters facility for the Department of Motor Vehicles.

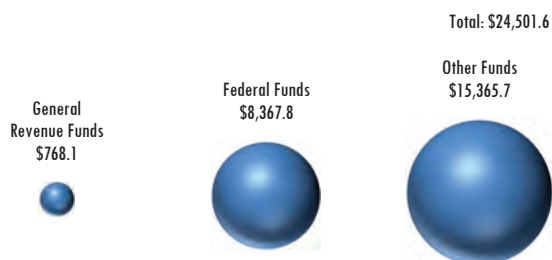
## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

**FIGURE 75**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

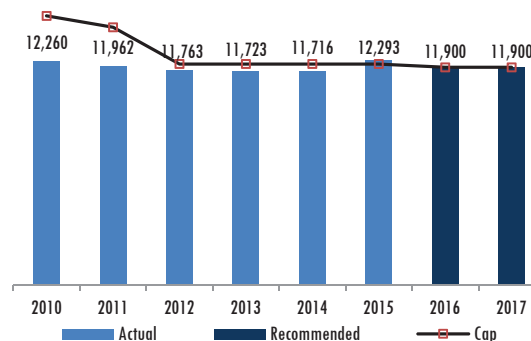
(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$332.2	\$768.1	\$435.9	131.2%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Federal Funds	\$8,562.7	\$8,367.8	(\$194.9)	(2.3%)
Other Funds	\$14,262.2	\$15,365.7	\$1,103.5	7.7%
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$23,157.1</b>	<b>\$24,501.6</b>	<b>\$1,344.5</b>	<b>5.8%</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)



FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Department of Transportation for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$24.5 billion in All Funds, which includes an All Funds increase of \$1.3 billion. The increase in funding is primarily related to significant increases in State Highway Funds for highway planning and design, right-of-way acquisition, construction, and maintenance and increases in All Funds for bond debt service payments, offset by declines in bond proceeds and in non-recurring revenues. The Department of Transportation is under Strategic Fiscal Review.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Funding for the 2016–17 biennium includes \$15.4 billion in Other Funds for an increase of \$1.1 billion from the 2014–15 biennium. This increase includes:
  - an additional \$1.3 billion made available from the discontinuation of State Highway Fund appropriations to agencies other than the Department of Transportation offset by an increase of \$0.4 billion budgeted in fiscal year 2015 due to available fund balances remaining from the 2012–13 biennium and an adjustment to align with the Comptroller's Biennial Revenue Estimate, for a net increase of \$0.5 billion in State Highway Funds from traditional tax and fee revenue;
  - \$2.4 billion from oil and natural gas tax-related transfers to the State Highway Fund (Proposition 1 2014), an increase of \$0.7 billion from the 2014–15 biennium. These funds are to be used for constructing, maintaining, and acquiring rights-of-way for non-tolled public roadways;

- a rider appropriation of \$1.2 billion to address the state's transportation needs, contingent upon the enactment of legislation making a one-time allocation of a portion of motor vehicle sales tax revenue to the State Highway Fund;
- a net decrease of \$1.1 billion in bond proceeds, including:
  - \* a decrease of \$0.8 billion in Texas Mobility Fund bond proceeds;
  - \* a decrease of \$0.6 billion in State Highway Fund Revenue (Proposition 14) bond proceeds;
  - \* a decrease of \$11.6 million in General Obligation Bond Proceeds for border colonia access roadway projects; and
  - \* an increase of \$0.3 billion in Proposition 12 General Obligation Bond Proceeds;
- a decrease of \$81.5 million in Texas Mobility Funds for bond debt service; and
- a decrease of \$127.8 million in Other Funds from other one-time funding sources.
- General Revenue funding is increased by \$435.9 million, including an increase of \$386.5 million for General Obligation bond debt service payments.
- \$20.9 billion in All Funds is provided for transportation planning and design, right-of-way acquisition, construction, and maintenance and preservation, including:
  - \$7.8 billion in Federal Funds;
  - \$6.6 billion in State Highway Funds (Other Funds) from traditional tax and fee revenue sources;
  - \$2.4 billion from oil and natural gas tax-related transfers to the State Highway Fund (Proposition 1 2014);
  - \$2.0 billion from bond proceeds (Other Funds);
  - \$1.2 billion in additional State Highway Funds (Other Funds), contingent on the enactment of legislation making a one-time allocation of motor vehicle sales tax revenue to the State Highway Fund;
  - \$0.7 billion in Other Funds from other one-time funding sources; and
  - \$55.1 million in General Revenue Funds.
- \$2.4 billion in All Funds is provided for debt service payments and other financing costs associated with the agency's debt financing programs, including:
  - \$0.7 billion in General Revenue Funds related to Highway Improvement General Obligation bonds (Proposition 12);
  - \$0.8 billion in State Highway Funds (Other Funds) for State Highway Fund Revenue Bonds (Proposition 14);
  - \$0.8 billion in Texas Mobility Funds (Other Funds) for Texas Mobility Fund bonds;
  - \$0.1 billion in Federal Funds from Build America Bond interest payment subsidies; and
  - \$10.0 million in State Highway Funds for credit agreements associated with the agency's short-term borrowing program.
- Funding includes a reduction of 187.0 full-time-equivalent (FTE) positions from the fiscal year 2015 FTE cap primarily related to the outsourcing of the agency's information technology functions.
- As part of an Article IX provision for deferred maintenance needs, \$200 million in capital budget authority is provided for repair and rehabilitation of Department of Transportation buildings and facilities.

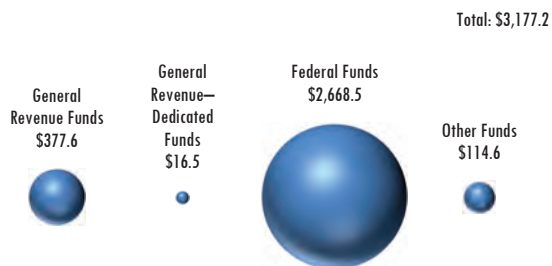
## TEXAS WORKFORCE COMMISSION

**FIGURE 76**  
**TEXAS WORKFORCE COMMISSION, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

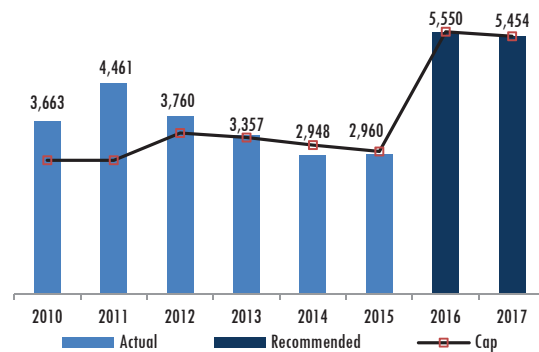
(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$263.1	\$377.6	\$114.5	43.5%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$14.3	\$16.5	\$2.2	15.6%
Federal Funds	\$1,981.8	\$2,668.5	\$686.6	34.6%
Other Funds	\$115.1	\$114.6	(\$0.5)	(0.5%)
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$2,374.3</b>	<b>\$3,177.2</b>	<b>\$802.8</b>	<b>33.8%</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)



FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$3.2 billion in All Funds, which includes an All Funds increase of \$802.8 million. The increase in funding is primarily related to the transfer of programs from the Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services to TWC.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Funding includes a net increase of \$825.0 million in All Funds for the transfer of Vocational Rehabilitation, Business Enterprises of Texas, and Disability Determination Services programs from the Department of Rehabilitative Services to the Texas Workforce Commission. The transfer includes \$109.6 million in General Revenue, \$2.2 million in General Revenue–Dedicated, \$708.1 million in Federal Funds, \$5.0 million in Other Funds, 2,667.4 FTEs, and all related performance measures and riders. The transfer is contingent upon passage of legislation.
- Funding includes a decrease of \$17.3 million in the Unemployment Insurance program to reflect an anticipated decline in unemployment claims, and a decrease of \$20.9 million in the Adult Basic Education program to account for a one-time transfer of an unexpended balance of federal grant funds from the Texas Education Agency in fiscal year 2014 with the enactment of Senate Bill 307, Eighty-third Legislature, Regular Session.
- The agency's full-time-equivalent (FTE) positions increase by 2,493.9 from fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2017. This includes an increase of 2,667.4 FTEs related to the transfer of programs from the Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services, offset by a decrease of 122.0 FTEs in the Unemployment Insurance program related to an anticipated decline in unemployment claims, and a decrease of 51.5 FTEs related to changes in federal grants.





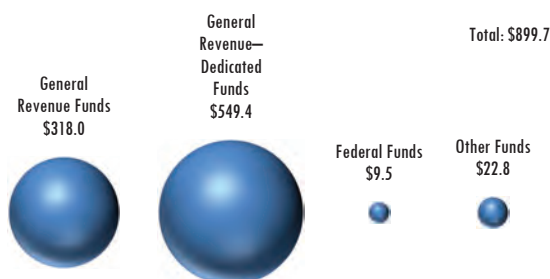
## ARTICLE VIII – REGULATORY

**FIGURE 77**  
**ARTICLE VIII REGULATORY, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

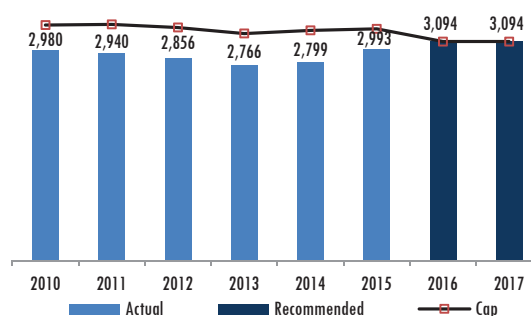
(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$279.2	\$318.0	\$38.8	13.9%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$789.2	\$549.4	(\$239.8)	(30.4%)
Federal Funds	\$13.2	\$9.5	(\$3.6)	(27.4%)
Other Funds	\$45.7	\$22.8	(\$22.9)	(50.1%)
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$1,127.3</b>	<b>\$899.7</b>	<b>(\$227.5)</b>	<b>(20.2%)</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)



FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
  - (2) Excludes Interagency Contracts.
  - (3) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.
  - (4) Includes funding in contingent rider appropriations (PUC, TDI and TDLR).
- SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

### MAJOR FISCAL AND POLICY ISSUES AFFECTING ARTICLE VIII

All Funds for Regulatory agencies total \$899.7 million for the 2016–17 biennium, a decrease of \$227.5 million, or 20.2 percent from the 2014–15 biennium. General Revenue Funds total \$318.0 million, an increase of \$38.8 million, or 13.9 percent from the 2014–15 biennium.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Funding for the Public Utility Commission includes a reduction due to declining balances of \$227.7 million from the General Revenue–Dedicated System Benefit Account No. 5100 and an increase in General Revenue Funds of \$8.8 million. See the agency bill summary for additional details.
- No funding is included for the Texas Racing Commission.
- Funding for the Office of Public Utility Counsel includes \$1.0 million from the General Revenue–Dedicated Water Resource Management Fund 153 for the regulation of water and wastewater services. This program was added to the agency in fiscal year 2014 with the enactment of House Bill 1600, Eighty-third Legislature, Regular Session.
- Funding for the Department of Insurance includes a decrease of \$4.1 million in Federal Funds due to the elimination of a federal Affordable Care Act Health Insurance Premium Review Grant that is not expected in fiscal years 2016 and 2017; a decrease of \$16.2 million in Other Funds resulting from the close out of the Healthy Texas Program in fiscal

year 2015; and a decrease of \$1.5 million in Other Funds related to an anticipated decrease in revenue collections from regulated entities for fines, penalties, and sanctions collected as part of the Three Share Program, which allows the agency to award small grants to employers to help provide and subsidize low-cost small business health plans. Amounts are offset by an increase of \$4.4 million in General Revenue Funds to continue the agency's State Regulatory Response Rider which allows the agency to respond to unexpected changes in the insurance market, including emergencies and natural and man-made disasters, an increase of \$0.4 million in General Revenue–Dedicated Funds for the Amusement Ride program, an increase of \$1.2 million in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds to maintain current Data Center Services, an increase of \$0.4 million in General Revenue Funds for updated software, staffing, network and system monitoring to address key initiatives related to the Gartner security assessment, an increase of \$0.3 million in General Revenue Funds for the State Fire Marshal's Office, an increase of \$0.5 million in General Revenue Funds and General Revenue–Dedicated Funds for the agency's Agent Adjuster Licensing Office and Consumer Protection Division, and an increase of \$0.5 million for the agency's Fraud Unit.

- Funding for the State Office of Administrative Hearings includes a net increase in All Funds due to an increase of \$6.6 million in General Revenue Funds offset by a decrease of \$6.6 million in State Highway Fund 6 for a Method of Finance swap to replace State Highway Fund 6 appropriations, an increase of \$0.4 million in General Revenue funding for equity pay increases, an increase of \$0.3 million in General Revenue Funds for increased staffing during the Centralized Accounting and Payroll/Personnel System (CAPPs) implementation, an increase of \$0.4 million for increased case referrals, and an increase of \$1.6 million in Other Funds related to higher interagency contract funding for anticipated increased workload in the 2016–17 biennium.
- Funding for the Board of Nursing includes a net increase in All Funds of \$3.9 million including \$1.8 million due to increased revenues from continuing education seminars and publications and an increase of \$2.1 million in All Funds for the licensing, enforcement and administrative programs. Funding for all other regulatory agencies is maintained at levels to support current services. These agencies regulate a variety of industries including insurance, worker's compensation, health-related occupations, non-health-related occupations, telecommunications, electric utilities, and securities.

**Figure 78** shows the All Funds appropriation for each agency in Article VIII, and **Figure 79** shows the General Revenue Funds appropriation for each agency. On the subsequent pages in this chapter are more specific details about funding levels for the Public Utility Commission.

**FIGURE 78**  
**ARTICLE VIII – REGULATORY, ALL FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)

FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
State Office of Administrative Hearings	\$18.8	\$21.8	\$3.0	15.9%
Board of Chiropractic Examiners	\$1.6	\$1.6	\$0.1	3.2%
State Board of Dental Examiners	\$8.4	\$8.6	\$0.2	2.4%
Texas Funeral Service Commission	\$1.6	\$1.7	\$0.0	1.2%
Board of Professional Geoscientists	\$1.2	\$1.2	\$0.0	0.2%
Health Professions Council	\$2.0	\$2.1	\$0.2	7.6%
Office of Injured Employee Counsel	\$16.7	\$17.3	\$0.5	3.3%
Department of Insurance	\$237.0	\$224.1	(\$12.9)	(5.4%)
Office of Public Insurance Counsel	\$2.1	\$2.1	\$0.0	0.8%
Board of Professional Land Surveyors	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.0	3.7%
Department of Licensing and Regulation	\$48.8	\$50.7	\$1.9	3.9%

**FIGURE 78 (CONTINUED)**  
**ARTICLE VIII – REGULATORY, ALL FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)

FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Texas Medical Board	\$23.5	\$24.4	\$0.8	3.6%
Board of Nursing	\$20.4	\$24.3	\$3.9	18.9%
Texas Optometry Board	\$0.9	\$1.0	\$0.0	2.0%
State Board of Pharmacy	\$13.4	\$13.7	\$0.3	2.0%
Executive Council of Physical and Occupational Therapy Examiners	\$2.4	\$2.7	\$0.3	13.0%
Board of Plumbing Examiners	\$5.0	\$5.3	\$0.3	6.1%
State Board of Podiatric Medical Examiners	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$0.0	0.0%
Board of Examiners of Psychologists	\$1.7	\$1.8	\$0.1	3.4%
Texas Racing Commission	\$15.4	\$0.0	(\$15.4)	(100.0%)
Texas State Securities Board	\$14.2	\$15.6	\$1.3	9.3%
Public Utility Commission	\$584.3	\$358.9	(\$225.4)	(38.6%)
Office of Public Utility Counsel	\$4.4	\$4.4	\$0.0	0.8%
Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners	\$2.3	\$2.6	\$0.3	11.4%
<b>Subtotal, Regulatory</b>	<b>\$1,027.7</b>	<b>\$787.2</b>	<b>(\$240.5)</b>	<b>(23.4%)</b>
Retirement and Group Insurance	\$82.0	\$97.8	\$15.8	19.3%
Social Security and Benefits Replacement Pay	\$23.7	\$23.5	(\$0.3)	(1.1%)
Lease Payments	\$1.9	\$1.0	(\$0.9)	(45.9%)
<b>Subtotal, Employee Benefits and Debt Service</b>	<b>\$107.6</b>	<b>\$122.3</b>	<b>\$14.7</b>	<b>13.7%</b>
Less Interagency Contracts	\$8.0	\$9.8	\$1.7	21.3%
<b>Total, All Functions</b>	<b>\$1,127.3</b>	<b>\$899.7</b>	<b>(\$227.5)</b>	<b>(20.2%)</b>

NOTES:

(1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.

(2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.

(3) Includes funding in contingent rider appropriations (PUC, TDI and TDLR).

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE 79**  
**ARTICLE VIII – REGULATORY, GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)

FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
State Office of Administrative Hearings	\$6.8	\$14.7	\$7.9	115.3%
Board of Chiropractic Examiners	\$1.5	\$1.5	\$0.1	3.4%
State Board of Dental Examiners	\$7.9	\$8.1	\$0.2	3.0%
Texas Funeral Service Commission	\$1.5	\$1.5	\$0.0	1.3%
Board of Professional Geoscientists	\$1.2	\$1.2	\$0.0	0.2%
Health Professions Council	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Office of Injured Employee Counsel	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Department of Insurance	\$78.3	\$85.7	\$7.5	9.6%

**FIGURE 79 (CONTINUED)**  
**ARTICLE VIII – REGULATORY, GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS**

(IN MILLIONS)

FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Office of Public Insurance Counsel	\$1.7	\$1.7	\$0.0	1.0%
Board of Professional Land Surveyors	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.1	7.1%
Department of Licensing and Regulation	\$46.8	\$48.7	\$1.9	4.1%
Texas Medical Board	\$19.2	\$19.6	\$0.5	2.5%
Board of Nursing	\$15.9	\$17.3	\$1.4	8.6%
Texas Optometry Board	\$0.8	\$0.9	\$0.0	2.3%
State Board of Pharmacy	\$13.4	\$13.6	\$0.3	2.0%
Executive Council of Physical and Occupational Therapy Examiners	\$2.3	\$2.6	\$0.3	13.7%
Board of Plumbing Examiners	\$4.9	\$5.2	\$0.3	6.1%
State Board of Podiatric Medical Examiners	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$0.0	1.0%
Board of Examiners of Psychologists	\$1.6	\$1.6	\$0.0	1.4%
Texas Racing Commission	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Texas State Securities Board	\$14.2	\$15.6	\$1.3	9.3%
Public Utility Commission	\$9.5	\$18.4	\$8.8	92.6%
Office of Public Utility Counsel	\$3.4	\$3.4	\$0.0	0.8%
Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners	\$2.3	\$2.6	\$0.3	11.2%
<b>Subtotal, Regulatory</b>	<b>\$234.6</b>	<b>\$265.5</b>	<b>\$30.9</b>	<b>13.2%</b>
Retirement and Group Insurance	\$33.7	\$40.7	\$6.9	20.6%
Social Security and Benefits Replacement Pay	\$9.6	\$11.2	\$1.6	16.3%
Lease Payments	\$1.3	\$0.7	(\$0.6)	(46.3%)
<b>Subtotal, Employee Benefits and Debt Service</b>	<b>\$44.6</b>	<b>\$52.5</b>	<b>\$7.9</b>	<b>17.8%</b>
<b>Total, All Functions</b>	<b>\$279.2</b>	<b>\$318.0</b>	<b>\$38.8</b>	<b>13.9%</b>

NOTES:

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.
- (3) Includes funding in contingent rider appropriations (includes PUC, TDI and TDLR).

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

## PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

**FIGURE 80**  
**PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION, BY METHOD OF FINANCE**

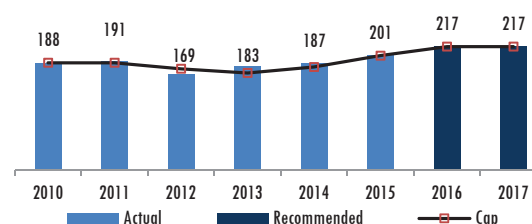
(IN MILLIONS)

METHOD OF FINANCE	ESTIMATED/BUDGETED 2014–15	SCSHB1 2016–17	BIENNIAL CHANGE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
General Revenue Funds	\$9.5	\$18.4	\$8.8	92.6%
General Revenue–Dedicated Funds	\$573.8	\$339.5	(\$234.2)	(40.8%)
Federal Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A
Other Funds	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$0.0	0.0%
<b>Total, All Methods of Finance</b>	<b>\$584.3</b>	<b>\$358.9</b>	<b>(\$225.4)</b>	<b>(38.6%)</b>

ALL FUNDS, 2016–17 BIENNIUM (IN MILLIONS)



FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT POSITIONS



**NOTES:**

- (1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments if applicable.
- (2) Biennial change and percentage change are calculated on actual amounts before rounding. Therefore, figure totals may not sum due to rounding.
- (3) Includes funding in contingent rider appropriations.
- (4) Any FTEs transferred to an agency during the 2014–15 biennium will include historic FTEs through fiscal year 2013 in the full-time-equivalent position chart.

SOURCES: Legislative Budget Board; State Auditor's Office.

Funding for the Public Utility Commission for the 2016–17 biennium totals \$358.9 million in All Funds, which represents an All Funds reduction of \$225.4 million from the 2014–15 biennium. The reduction in funding is primarily related to the System Benefit Account No. 5100 (System Benefit Fund), which was established in 1999 to support the agency's Low Income Discount program. Due to a growing fund balance in the System Benefit Fund, the Eighty-third Legislature passed House Bill 7 in fiscal year 2013 to spend down the balance of the fund and to set the expiration of the fund at the end of fiscal year 2016. The Public Utility Commission is under Strategic Fiscal Review.

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- Funding from the General Revenue–Dedicated Account No. 5100 System Benefit Fund includes a decrease of \$227.7 million from the 2014–15 biennium. Funding for the 2016–17 biennium includes a rider appropriation of \$227.0 million to allow the agency to expend the projected balance of the System Benefit Fund in the 2016–17 biennium, contingent upon the passage of legislation authorizing changes to the Low-Income Discount program.
- Funding includes \$8.7 million of General Revenue Funds in fiscal year 2017 to replace General Revenue–Dedicated Fund 5100 to account for the expiration of the System Benefit Fund at the end of fiscal year 2016. Administrative expenses funded by the System Benefit Fund through fiscal year 2016 and prior, are funded with General Revenue Funds in fiscal year 2017.

- Funding includes \$5.3 million in General Revenue–Dedicated Water Resource Management Fund 153 for the regulation of water and wastewater services. This program was transferred to the agency in fiscal year 2015 from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) with the enactment of House Bill 1600, Eighty-third Legislature, Regular Session. Of this appropriation, \$2.2 million is above amounts included in the introduced bill to support an additional 16.0 full-time-equivalent (FTE) positions to implement the water utility rate setting requirements. Historical FTEs associated with this program at TCEQ are included in PUC's full-time-equivalent position figure in fiscal years 2013 and 2014.

# READER'S GUIDE TO GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS BILLS

This guide explains certain key elements of a General Appropriations Bill. The version of the General Appropriations Bill that becomes law is referred to as the General Appropriations Act (GAA). The GAA is the state's budget for a two-year period referred to as a biennium.

General Appropriations Bills are categorized by articles that cover a certain area of government. For example, Article I applies to areas of General Government, Article II covers Health and Human Services, and Article III applies to Public and Higher Education. Six additional articles cover other areas of government. Article IX, General Provisions, contains additional limitations, authority, and requirements applicable to other articles.

Articles contain agency bill patterns that all follow the same format. Article-specific summary information is included at the end of each article.

The following sample shows a bill pattern for the Office of Attorney General.

**A** Agency names are followed by their bill patterns, which consist of items of appropriations and riders.

**B** Methods of Finance (MOF) describe different fund types in an agency's appropriations. The four MOF categories are General Revenue (GR), General Revenue-Dedicated (GR-D), Federal Funds, and Other Funds. Each of these four contains subcategories.

**C** The left footer shows the version of the appropriations bill. This is the **Fiscal Size-up** version, which is the final enacted version of the appropriations bill from the Eighty-third Legislature, 2013.

**D** The center footer shows the article number followed by its page number. This is the third page of Article I, General Government.

<b>A</b> OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL		
	For the Years Ending August 31, 2014	August 31, 2015
<b>B</b> Method of Financing:		
General Revenue Fund		
General Revenue Fund <sup>1</sup>	\$ 96,751,357	\$ 88,837,714
Child Support Retained Collection Account No. 787	106,807,098	106,807,097
Attorney General Debt Collection Receipts Account No. 788	8,300,000	8,300,000
General Revenue - Insurance Companies Maintenance Tax and Insurance Department Fees Fund No. 8042	3,236,560	3,236,560
Subtotal, General Revenue Fund	\$ 215,095,015	\$ 207,181,371
General Revenue Fund - Dedicated		
AG Law Enforcement Account No. 5006	200,000	200,000
Sexual Assault Program Account No. 5010	188,546	188,546
Compensation to Victims of Crime Account No. 469 <sup>1</sup>	74,131,322	74,132,908
Compensation to Victims of Crime Auxiliary Account No. 494	158,531	158,531
Subtotal, General Revenue Fund - Dedicated	\$ 74,678,399	\$ 74,679,985
Federal Funds <sup>1</sup>	205,968,406	190,513,421
Other Funds		
Interagency Contracts - Criminal Justice Grants	628,565	628,565
State Highway Fund No. 006	5,938,292	5,938,292
Appropriated Receipts <sup>1</sup>	24,094,209	24,131,779
Interagency Contracts	20,871,069	20,871,069
<b>C</b> A813-FSize-up-I-A	<b>D</b> I-3	August 26, 2013



**E** The **Number of Full-Time Equivalents (FTE)** shows the maximum number of FTEs, or FTE cap, for the agency.

**F** The **Schedule of Exempt Positions** indicates annual salary caps for certain agency executives.

**G** Agency **Items of Appropriation** consist of goals with multiple strategies. Each strategy has its own appropriation. Certain large agencies have sub-strategies.

**H** **Grand Total** amounts are the sum of all individual agency strategy appropriations. Note that Grand Total amounts exactly match the Total, Method of Financing line above, as well as the Total, Object-of-Expense Informational Listing at the top of the next page.

**I** **Object-of-Expense (OOE) Informational Listing** categorizes the use of the agency's appropriation made above. It is not a separate appropriation.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Continued)		
License Plate Trust Fund Account No. 0802 <sup>2</sup>	186,310	61,000
Subtotal, Other Funds	\$ 51,718,445	\$ 51,630,705
<b>Total, Method of Financing</b>	<b>\$ 547,460,265</b>	<b>\$ 524,005,482</b>
This bill pattern represents an estimated 100% of this agency's estimated total available funds for the biennium.		
<b>E</b> <b>Number of Full-Time-Equivalents (FTE):</b>	4,207.9	4,207.9
<b>F</b> <b>Schedule of Exempt Positions:</b> Attorney General, Group 6	\$150,000	\$150,000
<b>G</b> <b>Items of Appropriation:</b> <b>A. Goal: PROVIDE LEGAL SERVICES<sup>1</sup></b> Provide General Legal Services to the State and Authorized Entities.		
<b>A.1.1. Strategy: LEGAL SERVICES</b> Provide Counseling/Litigation/Alternative Dispute Resolution Services.	\$ 80,888,219	\$ 81,099,142
<b>B. Goal: ENFORCE CHILD SUPPORT LAW</b> Enforce State/Federal Child Support Laws.		
<b>B.1.1. Strategy: CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT<sup>1</sup></b> Establish Paternity/Obligations, Enforce Orders and Distribute Monies.	\$ 309,749,867	\$ 285,059,999
<b>B.1.2. Strategy: STATE DISBURSEMENT UNIT</b>	\$ 9,837,396	\$ 9,963,619
<b>Total, Goal B: ENFORCE CHILD SUPPORT LAW</b>	<b>\$ 319,587,263</b>	<b>\$ 295,023,618</b>
<b>C. Goal: CRIME VICTIMS' SERVICES</b> Investigate/Process Applications for Compensation to Crime Victims.		
<b>C.1.1. Strategy: CRIME VICTIMS' COMPENSATION</b> Review Claims, Determine Eligibility/State Liability, Pay Correctly.	\$ 82,230,234	\$ 83,256,648
<b>C.1.2. Strategy: VICTIMS ASSISTANCE</b> Provide Grants & Contracts for Victims Svcs/Sexual Asslt Vctms/Chld Adv.	\$ 49,146,900	\$ 49,018,425
<b>Total, Goal C: CRIME VICTIMS' SERVICES</b>	<b>\$ 131,377,134</b>	<b>\$ 132,275,073</b>
<b>D. Goal: REFER MEDICAID CRIMES</b> Investigate/Refer for Prosecution Fraud/Misconduct Involving Medicaid.		
<b>D.1.1. Strategy: MEDICAID INVESTIGATION</b> Conduct Investigation Supporting Prosecution of Alleged Medicaid Crime.	\$ 14,453,626	\$ 14,453,626
<b>E. Goal: ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT FOR SORM</b> Provide Administrative Support for the State Office of Risk Management.		
<b>E.1.1. Strategy: ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT FOR SORM</b> Provide Administrative Support to the State Office of Risk Management.	\$ 1,154,023	\$ 1,154,023
<b>H</b> <b>Grand Total, OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL</b>	<b>\$ 547,460,265</b>	<b>\$ 524,005,482</b>
<b>I</b> <b>Object-of-Expense Informational Listing:</b>		
Salaries and Wages	\$ 198,208,434	\$ 198,338,002
Other Personnel Costs	6,094,674	6,094,674
Professional Fees and Services	77,319,093	57,058,836
Fuels and Lubricants	383,428	383,428
Consumable Supplies	2,475,371	2,465,371
Utilities	3,145,828	3,145,828
Travel	4,713,675	4,701,773
Rent - Building	13,286,753	13,286,753
Rent - Machine and Other	3,885,702	3,213,455
Other Operating Expense	176,663,341	173,903,670
A302-I/Size-up-I-A	I-4	August 26, 2013



**J** Entries for **Employee Benefits and Debt Service** are not specific agency appropriations, but rather an estimate of the amounts needed for this agency.

**K** **Performance Measure Targets** instruct agencies on specific desired results within their strategies. There are four types of measures: outcome; output; efficiency; and explanatory/input.

The Performance Measure Targets section is also the beginning of the **Rider Section** of an agency bill pattern. Riders inform agencies on their use of items of appropriations. They may authorize, direct, or limit the use of items of appropriation.

### OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Continued)

Grants	61,090,472	61,220,198
Capital Expenditures	193,494	193,494
<b>Total, Object-of-Expense Informational Listing</b>	<b>\$ 547,460,265</b>	<b>\$ 524,005,482</b>
<b>Estimated Allocations for Employee Benefits and Debt Service Appropriations Made Elsewhere in this Act:</b>		
<b>J</b> <u>Employee Benefits</u>		
Retirement	\$ 12,919,407	\$ 14,907,008
Group Insurance	35,132,870	38,098,620
Social Security	15,338,167	15,338,167
Benefits Replacement	931,589	871,036
Subtotal, Employee Benefits	<u>\$ 64,322,033</u>	<u>\$ 69,214,831</u>
<b>J</b> <u>Debt Service</u>		
Lease Payments	\$ 5,278,720	\$ 622,796
<b>Total, Estimated Allocations for Employee Benefits and Debt Service Appropriations Made Elsewhere in this Act</b>	<b>\$ 69,600,753</b>	<b>\$ 69,837,627</b>

- K** 1. **Performance Measure Targets.** The following is a listing of the key performance target levels for the Office of the Attorney General. It is the intent of the Legislature that appropriations made by this Act be utilized in the most efficient and effective manner possible to achieve the intended mission of the Office of the Attorney General. In order to achieve the objectives and service standards established by this Act, the Office of the Attorney General shall make every effort to attain the following designated key performance target levels associated with each item of appropriation.

	2014	2015
<b>A. Goal: PROVIDE LEGAL SERVICES</b>		
<b>Outcome (Results/Impact):</b>		
Delinquent State Revenue Collected	45,000,000	45,000,000
<b>A.1.1. Strategy: LEGAL SERVICES</b>		
<b>Output (Volume):</b>		
Legal Hours Billed to Litigation and Counseling	1,062,146	1,066,481
<b>Efficiencies:</b>		
Average Cost Per Legal Hour	85.59	85.34
<b>B. Goal: ENFORCE CHILD SUPPORT LAW</b>		
<b>Outcome (Results/Impact):</b>		
Percent of Title IV-D Cases That Have Court Orders for Child Support	82%	82%
Percent of All Current Child Support Amounts Due That Are Collected	65%	65%
Percent of Title IV-D Cases with Arrears Due in Which Any Amount Is Paid Toward Arrears	65%	65%
Percent of Paternity Establishments for Out of Wedlock Births	95%	95%
<b>B.1.1. Strategy: CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT</b>		
<b>Output (Volume):</b>		
Amount of Title IV-D Child Support Collected (in Millions)	3,950	4,175
<b>Efficiencies:</b>		
Ratio of Total Dollars Collected Per Dollar Spent	12.82	14.74
<b>B.1.2. Strategy: STATE DISBURSEMENT UNIT</b>		
<b>Output (Volume):</b>		
Number of Payment Receipts Processed by the SDU Vendor	21,233,484	21,992,331
<b>C. Goal: CRIME VICTIMS' SERVICES</b>		
<b>Outcome (Results/Impact):</b>		
Amount of Crime Victims' Compensation Awarded	75,849,632	76,876,045
<b>C.1.1. Strategy: CRIME VICTIMS' COMPENSATION</b>		
<b>Efficiencies:</b>		
Average Number of Days to Analyze a Claim and Make an Award	55	49
<b>D. Goal: REFER MEDICAID CRIMES</b>		
<b>Outcome (Results/Impact):</b>		
Amount of Medicaid Over-payments Identified	56,600,000	56,600,000

**L** An agency's second rider is its **Capital Budget**. Capital Budgets do not make additional appropriations, but rather direct the use of items of appropriation made above for specific uses. Capital Budgets direct the agency purchase or lease of vehicles, information resources, real property, or certain road construction or building repair.

**M** The **Method of Financing (Capital Budget)** section directs agencies in the use of MOFs for Capital Budget expenses.

**N** Additional riders follow an agency's Performance Measure Targets (Rider 1) and Capital Budget (Rider 2). Riders may provide general direction on the use of agency appropriation or may provide direction relating to a specific strategy.

**OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL**  
(Continued)

**D.1.1. Strategy: MEDICAID INVESTIGATION**  
**Output (Volume):**  
Number of Investigations Concluded

457                      457

- L** 2. **Capital Budget.** Funds appropriated above may be expended for capital budget items listed below. The amounts identified for each item may be adjusted or may be expended on other non-capital expenditures within the strategy to which the funds were appropriated. However, any amounts spent on capital items are subject to the aggregate dollar restrictions on capital budget expenditures provided in the General Provisions of this Act.

	2014	2015
<b>a. Acquisition of Information Resource Technologies</b>		
(1) Child Support Hardware/Software Enhancements	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
(2) Child Support PC Refresh	2,203,665	1,531,418
(3) Child Support TXCSES 2.0 Infrastructure Enhancements and Improvements	11,714,010	UB
(4) CS TXCSES 2.0 Enterprise Content Management	1,379,253	UB
(5) CS TXCSES 2.0 Enterprise Reporting System	2,179,672	UB
(6) CS TXCSES 2.0 RODEO Upgrade	1,304,153	UB
(7) CS TXCSES 2.0 Security Management	724,433	UB
(8) CS TXCSES 2.0 Establishment and Enforcement Renewal	8,831,572	9,200,090
(9) CS TXCSES 2.0 Financial Renewal	6,145,528	2,141,750
<b>Total, Acquisition of Information Resource Technologies</b>	<b>\$ 34,532,286</b>	<b>\$ 12,923,258</b>
<b>b. Data Center Consolidation</b>		
(1) Data Center Consolidation	31,064,809	31,750,487
<b>c. Transportation Items</b>		
(1) Child Support Motor Vehicles	163,494	163,494
<b>Total, Capital Budget</b>	<b>\$ 65,760,589</b>	<b>\$ 44,837,239</b>

**M**

**Method of Financing (Capital Budget):**

<u>General Revenue Fund</u>		
General Revenue Fund	\$ 3,517,633	\$ 3,660,341
Child Support Retained Collection Account No. 787	20,523,700	13,285,600
<b>Subtotal, General Revenue Fund</b>	<b>\$ 24,041,333</b>	<b>\$ 16,945,941</b>
 GR Dedicated - Compensation to Victims of Crime Account No. 469	 143,884	 145,469
 Federal Funds	 40,849,227	 27,011,682
<u>Other Funds</u>		
Appropriated Receipts	534,499	542,501
Interagency Contracts	191,646	191,646
<b>Subtotal, Other Funds</b>	<b>\$ 726,145</b>	<b>\$ 734,147</b>
<b>Total, Method of Financing</b>	<b>\$ 65,760,589</b>	<b>\$ 44,837,239</b>

**N**

3. **Cost Allocation, Reporting Requirement.** The Office of the Attorney General is directed to continue an accounting and billing system by which the costs of legal services provided to each agency may be determined. This cost information shall be provided to the Legislative Budget Board and the Governor within 60 days after the close of the fiscal year.

4. **Child Support Collections.**

- a. The Office of the Attorney General shall deposit Child Support Retained Collections in a special account in the Comptroller's Office. The account shall be called the Child Support Retained Collection Account. Child Support Retained Collections shall include the state share of funds collected by the Office of the Attorney General which were previously paid

# GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL COMPARISONS

FIGURE B-1 ALL FUNDS									
IN MILLIONS  FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/ BUDGETED 2014-15 (1)	SENATE BILL 2, AS INTRODUCED 2016-17	COMPARISON OF SB2 AS INTRODUCED TO ESTIMATED/BUDGETED		SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 1 2016-17	COMPARISON OF SC5HB1 TO ESTIMATED/BUDGETED		COMPARISON OF SC5HB1 TO SB2 AS INTRODUCED	
			\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE		\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE	\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE
Article I – General Government	\$5,218.8	\$4,818.9	(\$399.9)	(7.7%)	\$6,158.8	\$940.0	18.0%	\$1,339.9	27.8%
Article II – Health and Human Services	\$74,513.4	\$74,897.4	\$384.1	0.5%	\$77,359.9	\$2,846.6	3.8%	\$2,462.5	3.3%
Article III – Agencies of Education	\$73,941.8	\$77,401.0	\$3,459.2	4.7%	\$78,799.2	\$4,857.3	6.6%	\$1,398.1	1.8%
<i>Public Education</i>	\$55,403.8	\$58,590.2	\$3,186.4	5.8%	\$58,987.3	\$3,583.6	6.5%	\$397.1	0.7%
<i>Higher Education</i>	\$18,538.0	\$18,810.8	\$272.8	1.5%	\$19,811.9	\$1,273.9	6.9%	\$1,001.1	5.3%
Article IV – The Judiciary	\$764.0	\$753.1	(\$10.9)	(1.4%)	\$779.4	\$15.4	2.0%	\$26.3	3.5%
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$11,765.2	\$11,799.8	\$34.6	0.3%	\$11,998.9	\$233.7	2.0%	\$199.1	1.7%
Article VI – Natural Resources	\$6,931.1	\$4,004.0	(\$2,927.1)	(42.2%)	\$4,259.0	(\$2,672.1)	(38.6%)	\$255.0	6.4%
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	\$27,447.6	\$30,160.9	\$2,713.3	9.9%	\$29,807.0	\$2,359.5	8.6%	(\$353.8)	(1.2%)
Article VIII – Regulatory	\$1,127.3	\$900.2	(\$227.1)	(20.1%)	\$899.7	(\$227.5)	(20.2%)	(\$0.5)	(0.1%)
Article IX – General Provisions	\$0.0	\$1.7	\$1.7	N/A	\$939.3	\$939.3	N/A	\$937.6	54,447.5%
Article X – The Legislature	\$374.0	\$381.7	\$7.7	2.1%	\$385.5	\$11.5	3.1%	\$3.8	1.0%
<b>Total, All Functions</b>	<b>\$202,083.1</b>	<b>\$205,118.7</b>	<b>\$3,035.7</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>\$211,386.8</b>	<b>\$9,303.7</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>\$6,268.0</b>	<b>3.1%</b>

## NOTES

(1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments.

(2) Excludes Interagency Contracts.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE B-2**  
**GENERAL REVENUE FUNDS**

IN MILLIONS	ESTIMATED/ BUDGETED 2014-15 (1)	SENATE BILL 2, AS INTRODUCED 2016-17	COMPARISON OF SB2 AS INTRODUCED TO ESTIMATED/BUDGETED		SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 1 2016-17	COMPARISON OF SCSHB1 TO ESTIMATED/BUDGETED		COMPARISON OF SCSHB1 TO SB2 AS INTRODUCED	
			\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE		\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE	\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE
Article I – General Government	\$2,731.6	\$2,605.6	(\$126.1)	(4.6%)	\$3,060.5	\$328.8	12.0%	\$454.9	17.5%
Article II – Health and Human Services	\$29,789.9	\$31,478.3	\$1,688.5	5.7%	\$32,702.5	\$2,912.7	9.8%	\$1,224.2	3.9%
Article III – Agencies of Education	\$50,674.6	\$53,037.1	\$2,362.4	4.7%	\$56,140.6	\$5,466.0	10.8%	\$3,103.6	5.9%
Public Education	\$37,421.7	\$39,423.0	\$2,001.3	5.3%	\$41,598.9	\$4,177.2	11.2%	\$2,175.9	5.5%
Higher Education	\$13,252.9	\$13,614.1	\$361.2	2.7%	\$14,541.7	\$1,288.8	9.7%	\$927.6	6.8%
Article IV – The Judiciary	\$446.8	\$445.1	(\$1.7)	(0.4%)	\$463.1	\$16.3	3.6%	\$18.0	4.0%
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$9,220.8	\$10,913.8	\$1,693.0	18.4%	\$11,090.3	\$1,869.6	20.3%	\$176.6	1.6%
Article VI – Natural Resources	\$714.8	\$760.9	\$46.0	6.4%	\$828.2	\$113.4	15.9%	\$67.4	8.9%
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	\$932.9	\$1,535.9	\$603.0	64.6%	\$1,613.2	\$680.3	72.9%	\$77.3	5.0%
Article VIII – Regulatory	\$279.2	\$306.1	\$27.0	9.7%	\$318.0	\$38.8	13.9%	\$11.8	3.9%
Article IX – General Provisions	\$0.0	\$1.1	\$1.1	N/A	\$793.5	\$793.5	N/A	\$792.4	71,417.7%
Article X – The Legislature	\$373.9	\$381.5	\$7.6	2.0%	\$385.3	\$11.4	3.1%	\$3.8	1.0%
<b>Total, All Functions</b>	<b>\$95,164.5</b>	<b>\$101,465.4</b>	<b>\$6,300.9</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>\$107,395.3</b>	<b>\$12,230.8</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>\$5,929.9</b>	<b>5.8%</b>

NOTE: Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.



**FIGURE B-3**  
**GENERAL REVENUE-DEDICATED FUNDS**

IN MILLIONS	ESTIMATED/ BUDGETED 2014-15 (1)	SENATE BILL 2, AS INTRODUCED 2016-17	INTRODUCED TO ESTIMATED/BUDGETED		COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 1 2016-17	SCSHB1 TO ESTIMATED/ BUDGETED		COMPARISON OF SCSHB1 TO SB2 AS INTRODUCED	
			\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE		\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE	\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE
FUNCTION									
Article I – General Government	\$865.7	\$651.2	(\$214.5)	(24.8%)	\$700.5	(\$165.2)	(19.1%)	\$49.4	7.6%
Article II – Health and Human Services	\$1,191.5	\$941.7	(\$249.8)	(21.0%)	\$934.5	(\$256.9)	(21.6%)	(\$7.1)	(0.8%)
Article III – Agencies of Education	\$2,676.1	\$2,650.6	(\$25.6)	(1.0%)	\$2,723.8	\$47.7	1.8%	\$73.2	2.8%
Public Education	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.0	0.0%	\$0.1	\$0.0	0.0%	\$0.0	0.0%
Higher Education	\$2,676.0	\$2,650.5	(\$25.5)	(1.0%)	\$2,723.7	\$47.7	1.8%	\$73.2	2.8%
Article IV – The Judiciary	\$133.5	\$124.2	(\$9.3)	(7.0%)	\$132.5	(\$1.0)	(0.7%)	\$8.3	6.7%
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$24.0	\$23.9	(\$0.1)	(0.4%)	\$46.1	\$22.1	91.8%	\$22.2	92.6%
Article VI – Natural Resources	\$1,210.1	\$1,219.3	\$9.2	0.8%	\$1,402.4	\$192.3	15.9%	\$183.1	15.0%
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	\$463.4	\$456.0	(\$7.4)	(1.6%)	\$481.3	\$17.9	3.9%	\$25.3	5.5%
Article VIII – Regulatory	\$789.2	\$562.4	(\$226.9)	(28.7%)	\$549.4	(\$239.8)	(30.4%)	(\$13.0)	(2.3%)
Article IX – General Provisions	\$0.0	\$0.5	\$0.5	N/A	\$20.0	\$20.0	N/A	\$19.4	3,539.3%
Article X – The Legislature	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A	\$0.0	N/A
Total, All Functions	\$7,353.5	\$6,629.7	(\$723.8)	(9.8%)	\$6,990.5	(\$363.0)	(4.9%)	\$360.8	5.4%

NOTE: Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

**FIGURE B-4  
FEDERAL FUNDS**

IN MILLIONS FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/ BUDGETED 2014-15 (1)	SENATE BILL 2, AS INTRODUCED 2016-17	COMPARISON OF SB2 AS INTRODUCED TO ESTIMATED/BUDGETED		SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 1 2016-17	COMPARISON OF SC3HB1 TO ESTIMATED/BUDGETED		COMPARISON OF SC3HB1 TO SB2 AS INTRODUCED	
			\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE		\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE	\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE
Article I – General Government	\$662.8	\$703.0	\$40.2	6.1%	\$712.4	\$49.7	7.5%	\$9.5	1.3%
Article II – Health and Human Services	\$42,858.4	\$41,868.9	(\$989.6)	(2.3%)	\$43,102.2	\$243.8	0.6%	\$1,233.4	2.9%
Article III – Agencies of Education	\$10,034.1	\$10,440.9	\$406.8	4.1%	\$10,442.7	\$408.6	4.1%	\$1.8	0.0%
Public Education	\$9,759.1	\$10,170.9	\$411.8	4.2%	\$10,172.7	\$413.5	4.2%	\$1.8	0.0%
Higher Education	\$275.0	\$270.0	(\$5.0)	(1.8%)	\$270.0	(\$5.0)	(1.8%)	\$0.0	0.0%
Article IV – The Judiciary	\$3.8	\$3.4	(\$0.3)	(9.0%)	\$3.4	(\$0.3)	(9.0%)	\$0.0	0.0%
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$1,120.7	\$707.9	(\$412.8)	(36.8%)	\$710.0	(\$410.7)	(36.6%)	\$2.1	0.3%
Article VI – Natural Resources	\$2,656.2	\$1,740.9	(\$915.3)	(34.5%)	\$1,743.6	(\$912.6)	(34.4%)	\$2.7	0.2%
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	\$11,102.3	\$11,670.1	\$567.8	5.1%	\$11,677.1	\$574.9	5.2%	\$7.0	0.1%
Article VIII – Regulatory	\$13.2	\$9.2	(\$3.9)	(29.8%)	\$9.5	(\$3.6)	(27.4%)	\$0.3	3.4%
Article IX – General Provisions	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.1	N/A	\$86.1	\$86.1	N/A	\$86.0	135,459.6%
Article X – The Legislature	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A	\$0.0	N/A
<b>Total, All Functions</b>	<b>\$68,451.4</b>	<b>\$67,144.4</b>	<b>(\$1,307.0)</b>	<b>(1.9%)</b>	<b>\$68,487.2</b>	<b>\$35.8</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>\$1,342.8</b>	<b>2.0%</b>

NOTE: Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

FIGURE B-5  
OTHER FUNDS

IN MILLIONS  FUNCTION	ESTIMATED/ BUDGETED 2014-15 (1)	SENATE BILL 2, AS INTRODUCED 2016-17	COMPARISON OF SB2 AS INTRODUCED TO ESTIMATED/BUDGETED		SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 1 2016-17	COMPARISON OF SCSHB1 TO ESTIMATED/BUDGETED		COMPARISON OF SCSHB1 TO SB2 AS INTRODUCED	
			\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE		\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE	\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE
Article I – General Government	\$958.7	\$859.1	(\$99.5)	(10.4%)	\$1,685.3	\$726.7	75.8%	\$826.2	96.2%
Article II – Health and Human Services	\$673.6	\$608.6	(\$65.1)	(9.7%)	\$620.6	(\$53.0)	(7.9%)	\$12.1	2.0%
Article III – Agencies of Education	\$10,556.9	\$11,272.5	\$715.5	6.8%	\$9,492.0	(\$1,065.0)	(10.1%)	(\$1,780.5)	(15.8%)
<i>Public Education</i>	\$8,222.9	\$8,996.3	\$773.4	9.4%	\$7,215.7	(\$1,007.2)	(12.2%)	(\$1,780.6)	(19.8%)
<i>Higher Education</i>	\$2,334.0	\$2,276.2	(\$57.8)	(2.5%)	\$2,276.3	(\$57.7)	(2.5%)	\$0.1	0.0%
Article IV – The Judiciary	\$179.9	\$180.3	\$0.4	0.2%	\$180.3	\$0.4	0.2%	(\$0.0)	(0.0%)
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	\$1,399.7	\$154.2	(\$1,245.5)	(89.0%)	\$152.5	(\$1,247.2)	(89.1%)	(\$1.7)	(1.1%)
Article VI – Natural Resources	\$2,350.0	\$282.9	(\$2,067.1)	(88.0%)	\$284.8	(\$2,065.2)	(87.9%)	\$1.8	0.6%
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	\$14,949.1	\$16,498.9	\$1,549.9	10.4%	\$16,035.5	\$1,086.4	7.3%	(\$463.4)	(2.8%)
Article VIII – Regulatory	\$45.7	\$22.5	(\$23.2)	(50.8%)	\$22.8	(\$22.9)	(50.1%)	\$0.3	1.5%
Article IX – General Provisions	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	N/A	\$39.8	\$39.8	N/A	\$39.8	N/A
Article X – The Legislature	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$0.1	64.4%	\$0.2	\$0.1	64.4%	\$0.0	0.0%
<b>Total, All Functions</b>	<b>\$31,113.8</b>	<b>\$29,879.3</b>	<b>(\$1,234.5)</b>	<b>(4.0%)</b>	<b>\$28,513.8</b>	<b>(\$2,599.9)</b>	<b>(8.4%)</b>	<b>(\$1,365.4)</b>	<b>(4.6%)</b>

## NOTES

(1) Includes certain anticipated supplemental spending adjustments.

(2) Excludes Interagency Contracts.

SOURCE: Legislative Budget Board.

